LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
00017608095

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

LINCOLNSHIRE

IN 1836:

-263
13

DISPLAYED IN A SERIES OF

NEARLY ONE HUNDRED ENGRAVINGS,

ON STEEL AND WOOD;

WITH

ACCOMPANYING DESCRIPTIONS,

STATISTICAL AND OTHER IMPORTANT INFORMATION,

Maps, &c.

LINCOLN:
PUBLISHED BY JOHN SAUNDERS, JUN.

MDCCCXXXVI.

16614
'02

PREFACE.

The present work, apart from the Engravings, which form so considerable, we may say, so valuable a portion of it, must be considered merely as a *sketch* of the history, antiquities, and present state of the county. Its limits precluded any idea of a more elaborate composition. But it was considered that a sketch of this kind might include quite as much information on the several subjects, as would be generally desired. The editor trusts he was not mistaken.

As the object has been to make the work, within its limits, as complete as possible, advantage has been taken of several late and valuable publications, hitherto unknown to the great majority of our subscribers; we allude to the Parliamentary Reports on the state of the Corporations, and on the Ecclesiastical Revenues (from which last we have the gratification to present our readers with a highly important and interesting document), Lewis's Topographical Dictionary, &c.

To those gentlemen who have assisted the editor in the publication, he begs leave thus to return them his sincere thanks.

212

CONTENTS.

	Page
Aslackby, the village of	15
Barton	40
Beaufort, Henry, Bishop of Lincoln, Life of	25
Belvoir Castle	138
Boston	44
Brigg	54
Burghley House	133
Casewick Hall	32
Crowland	124
Distances, Plan of	179
Dunston Pillar	31
Fairs, List of	177
Ferry on the Trent	82
Foss Dyke	80
Fox (the Martyrologist) Life of	51
Frieston	92
Gainsborough	3
———— Old Hall	34
———— Bridge	17
Grantham	94
Grimsby, Great	143
Grimsthorpe Castle	81
Grossteste, Bishop of Lincoln, Life of	25
Harlaxton Manor House	84
Holbeach	89
Horncastle	146
Humber, The, from Beacon Hill	43
Hussey, Lord, Life of	75
Leadenham	28
Lincoln, General description of	55
Lincoln Cathedral	17
———— Sir Hugh, a ballad relating to	27
Lincoln Castle, Gateway in	6

Page
Lincolnshire, General Description of vii
Louth 148
Market days 177
Mausoleum, Brocklesby Park 1
Municipal Government Reform Act, Abstract of the most important parts of 76
Newton, Sir Isaac, Life of 86
————————, Birth-place of, Woolsthorpe . . . 85
Palace Ruins, Lincoln 9
Population of the Parishes 153
Property in every Parish, assessed value of 153
Revenues of the See, the Cathedral Church, the Dignitaries and other sole Corporations, and the beneficed Clergy . . . 153
Scrivelsby 89
Sleaford 11
Spalding 119
Spittal 82
Stamford 101
Stow 33
Tattershall 93
Thornton Abbey 141
Torksey 29
Wesley, Rev. J., Life of 174
Whykam Chapel 74
Willis, Dr. Life of 74
—— Extraordinary incident in 74
Wolsey, Cardinal, Life of 25

LIST OF ENGRAVINGS.

	To face page
Aslackby, the village of	16
Barton	40
——— St. Peter's Church	11
Belvoir Castle	138
Boston, Water View of,	44
——— Church	48
——— Assembly Rooms	48
——— from the Tower of the Church	53
Brigg	54
Burghley House	133
Casewick Hall	32
Crowland Abbey	129
——— Tri-une Bridge	130
Dunston Pillar	31
Ferry on the Trent	82
Frieston Church	92
Gainsborough	5
——— from the Retford Road	3
——— Old Hall	34
——— Top of the Tower in	36
——— Church	28
——— Font in	88
Grantham	94
——— Church	96
——— Font in	97
——— Grammar School	98
——— Old Building in	99
——— Catholic Chapel	99
Grimsby Church	99
——— Monument in	83
Haltham Church	133
Harlaxton Manor House	84
Holbeach	90
Humber, the, from Beacon Hill	43
Leadenham	28
Lincoln, Newport Gate	67
——— Gateway, Lincoln Castle	6
——— Lunatic Asylum	66
——— John of Gaunt's Palace	57
——— Exchequer Gate	68
——— Niche on	17
——— Palace Ruins	9
——— Tower of the Grand Hall	28
——— Entrance to	43

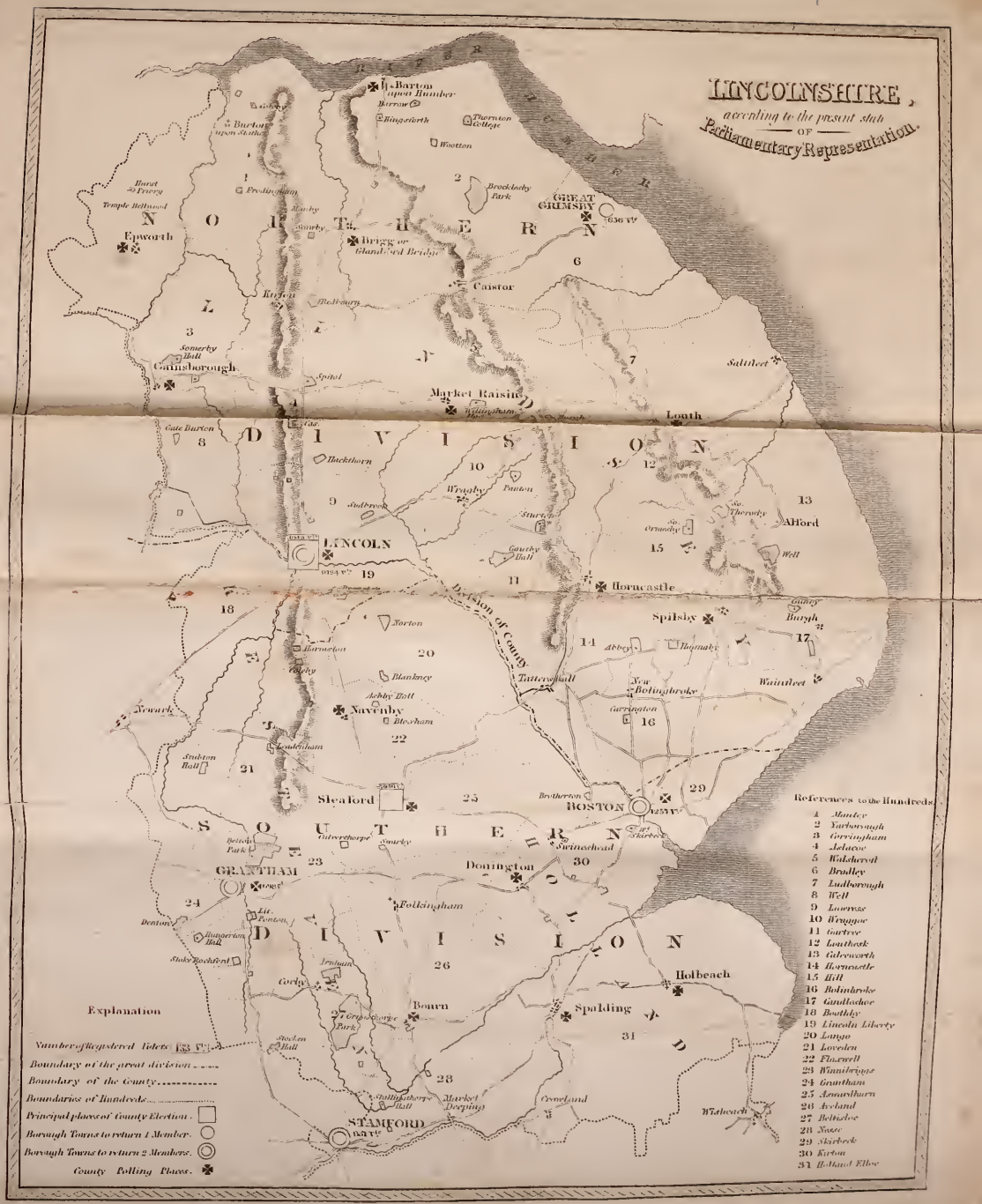
To face page

Lincoln Palace Ruins, Window in 31
——— Gateway in 6
——— Cathedral 17
——— Monument in 69
——— Chapel attached to the Bishop's Porch . 32
——— Entrance to the North Aisle in . . . 69
——— Font in 29
——— Row of Kings on the West Front of . . 68
——— Chapter House 43
——— Castle, Cobb's Hall 53
——— Observatory 40
——— Doorway of the Jews' House 3
——— Oriel Window in 8
——— Mechanics' Institute 70
——— Postern on the Grecian Stairs 70
——— St. Giles's 54
——— Vicar's Stables 85
——— Conduit 16
Louth, with the Church 148
——— Church, east end of 5
Map, General one of the County . . . . . Title
—— Parliamentary vii
Mausoleum, Brocklesby Park 1
Newstead Abbey, near Brigg 55
Newton, Sir Isaac, Birth-place of, at Woolsthorpe . . 85
——— Room in which he was born . . . 119
Scrivelsby 89
Silk Willoughby Church 124
Sleaford 11
Spalding 119
——— Church, North Porch of 122
Spittal 82
Stamford 101
——— and Rutland Infirmary 106
——— St. Mary's Church 104
——— St Leonard's Priory 107
——— St. Michael's (the New Church) 105
——— East end of 137
——— Truesdale's Hospital 108
——— East Window of All Saints' Church . . . 108
——— Catholic Chapel 109
——— Ancient Gateway 106
Stow Church 33
——— Font in 15
Tattershall Castle 93
Thornton Priory 141
Torksey 29
Whykham Chapel 83
Wothorpe, Ruins of 102

LINCOLNSHIRE

Is a maritime county of England, bounded on the north by the river Humber, which separates it from Yorkshire, on the east by the German Ocean, on the south by Cambridgeshire and Northamptonshire, and on the west by the counties of Rutland, Leicester, Nottingham, and York. It is in length 77 miles, and in breadth about 48. Mr. Arthur Young states the area of this county at 2888 square miles, or 1,848,320 acres, of which, he says, the wolds contain 234,880; the heath 118,400; lowland 976,960; and miscellaneous soils 718,080.

That part of Britain which is now called Lincolnshire, was, anterior to the Roman Conquest, possessed by a class of Britons known by the name of Coritani. During the Roman dominion, this district was included within the province of Britannia Prima, and was intersected by different roads, occupied by military stations, and some of its natural inconveniences removed by Roman science and industry. The principal roads were the Ermin Street and the Foss-way. A great work of this county, generally attributed to the Romans, is the Car-Dyke, a large canal or drain, which extends from the river Welland, on the southern side of the county, to the river Witham, near Lincoln. Its channel, for nearly the whole of this course, an extent of upwards of forty miles, was originally sixty feet in width, and had a broad flat bank on each side. This great canal received from the hills all the draining and flowing waters, which taking an easterly course, would, but for this Catchwater Drain, as it is now appropriately called, have inundated the Fens. Several Roman coins have been found on the banks of this dyke. The whole of the present county is supposed to have been named by the Romans Lindum, and the principal station or town Lindum Colonia. During the Anglo-Saxon dominion in England, Lincolnshire was incorporated within the kingdom of Mercia, which, according to an old chronicle quoted by Leland, was then divided into two provinces, north and south; and as the Trent was the line of separation, the county of Lincoln constituted a considerable part of South Mercia. Crida was the first Mercian sovereign, and began his reign in 586. At this time, Mr. Turner (History of the Anglo-Saxons) supposed that the whole island was governed by Anglo-Saxon monarchs, whence it should rather be denominated an octarchy than an heptarchy. During the establishment of these petty kingdoms, the Saxons were in constant warfare with the Romanized Britons, and after these were subdued, the former were repeatedly embroiled in conflicts with each other. In the midst of these civil commotions, christianity was introduced, and gradually made its progress through the island, giving a new turn to human pursuits, and diverting and engrossing the attention of the barbarous heathens. Peada, the son of Penda, was the reigning monarch here when this religion was accepted by the South Mercians: he founded a monastery at Meden-hamstead, now Peterborough. He was soon afterwards murdered, as supposed, by his wife. Edwin the Great, the first christian king of Northumberland, conquered the counties of Durham, Chester, Lancaster, the Isle of Man, and Anglesea; carried his arms


LINCOLNSHIRE,
according to the present state
OF
Parliamentary Representation.
NORTHERN DIVISION
SOUTHERN DIVISION
Division of County
Barton upon Humber
Barrow
Kingsforth
Thornton College
Wootton
Brocklesby Park
GREAT GRIMSBY
636 Vs
Brigg or Glandford Bridge
Caistor
Epworth
Hirst Priory
Temple Hellwood
Fredingham
Manby
Burnby
Kirton
Bellbury
Somerby Hall
Gainsborough
Spital
Market Raisin
Willingham
Louth
Saltfleet
Gate Burton
Blackthorn
Wragby
Panton
Sudbrook
Sturton
Thoresby
Ormsby
Alford
Well
LINCOLN
1034 Vs
Gautby Hall
Horncastle
Norton
Harmston
Coleby
Blankney
Ashby Hall
Navenby
Bloxham
Tattershall
Spilsby
Burgh
Abbey
Hagnaby
New Bolingbroke
Wainfleet
Garrington
Newark
Londenham
Stubton Hall
Sleaford
Brotherton
BOSTON
Swineshead
Skirbeck
Silverthorpe
Swarby
Beacon Park
GRANTHAM
Donington
Folkingham
Denton
Lit. Ponton
Hungerton Hall
Stoke Rochford
Lenham
Corby
Bourn
Holbeach
Spalding
Stoke Hall
Grimsthorpe Park
Billingborough Hall
Market Deeping
Crowland
STAMFORD
Wakerich
Explanation
Number of Registered Voters 133 Vs
Boundary of the great division
Boundary of the County
Boundaries of Hundreds
Principal places of County Election
Borough Towns to return 1 Member.
Borough Towns to return 2 Members.
County Polling Places.
References to the Hundreds.
1 Manley
2 Yarborough
3 Corringham
4 Aslacoe
5 Walshcroft
6 Bradley
7 Ludborough
8 Well
9 Louthesk
10 Wragoe
11 Gartree
12 Louthesk
13 Gidcrwarth
14 Horncastle
15 Hill
16 Bolinbroke
17 Candlesho
18 Boothby
19 Lincoln Liberty
20 Lango
21 Loveden
22 Flaxwell
23 Winnibriggs
24 Grantham
25 Aswardhurn
26 Aveland
27 Beltisloe
28 Nesse
29 Skirbeck
30 Kirton
31 Holland Elloe

southward over the Trent, and obtained all the provinces of Lindsey. Paulinus, who converted him to christianity, preached the gospel wherever that king's power extended. He built the cathedral of Southwell, a little west of Newark, baptized many thousands in the river Trent, near to Tiovulfingacester, and converted Blecca, the governor of Lincoln. This was about the year 630. The learned and pious Alkfrid kept his court at Stamford in 658. After the death of Oswry, King of Northumberland, Egfrid, his son, attacked Wulfere, and wrested from him the whole province of Lindsey, in Lincolnshire. In 677 he erected the episcopal see of Sidnacester in favour of Eadhed, who had been chaplain to his brother, Alkfrid, King of Deira. In 683 Eadhed removed to Ripon, where he remained till his death. The South Mercian kingdom and bishop's see being thus established, but few public events are recorded till the incursion of the Danes, who, in the year 870, laid waste great part of Lincolnshire, and burned the monasteries of Bardney, Croyland, and Meden-hamstead, putting all the monks to the sword. After the defeat of the Danes by Alfred, the sovereignty of Mercia fell into his power. He did not, however, avowedly incorporate it with Wessex, but discontinued its regal honours; and during the reign of Edward the Elder it was found necessary to construct and fortify several places on the borders of Mercia joining Northumbria, particularly on the banks of the Humber. Mercia was soon afterwards annexed to Wessex, but some places were still held by the Danes; among these were the towns of Stamford and Lincoln, even so late as 941, when Edmund the Elder expelled them hence.

From this period until the Norman Conquest, the transactions of the episcopal church and see of Lincoln form the principal subjects of historical narrative.

In the war between Stephen and the Empress Matilda, Lincoln and its vicinity were the scene of some of the most interesting events, that city having been twice besieged by the king, who captured it on the first occasion, but on the second, the siege being raised by the arrival of the Earl of Gloucester and his army, the king, after fighting with desperate valour, was taken prisoner. In 1174, the isle of Axholme being at that period surrounded with water, and consequently a position of considerable strength, Roger De Mowbray, constable of England, one of the adherents of Prince Henry in his rebellion against his father, Henry II., maintained himself there until compelled to surrender by the Lincolnshire men, who razed his castle. The year 1216 is remarkable for King John's disastrous march into Lincolnshire, when after losing all his baggage in the wastes, and narrowly escaping with his life, he first rested at Swineshead Abbey, whence being attacked by dysentery, he was removed to Sleaford, and thence to Newark, where he died. On the 4th of June in the following year the associated barons and Gilbert De Gaunt, Earl of Lincoln, and the French under the Comte da Perche were defeated at Lincoln by the Earl of Pembroke, regent for the young king, Henry III., when the French commander and most of his men were slain, and the principal barons and four hundred knights made prisoners. At at a later period of the same reign, the isle of Axholme afforded a retreat to many of the disaffected nobles after the battle of Evesham. In 1536, at Barlings, commenced an insurrection of the Lincolnshire men, in consequence of the suppression of some religious houses, which was put an end to by the execution of the ringleaders.

The county was the scene of some considerable military transactions in the last general civil war. In the year 1643, by an ordinance of both houses, Lincolnshire was added to the Eastern Association. On March 22nd of the same year, Grantham and its garrison were captured for the king by Col. Chas. Cavendish; and shortly afterwards, near that town, twenty-four troops of royalist cavalry were defeated by Oliver Cromwell at the head of his own regiment. On May 11th, at Ancaster, the parliamentarians under the younger Hotham were defeated by Col. Cavendish. On the 30th of July Gainsborough was taken by the parliament's forces under Lord Willoughby of Parham, and its governor, the Earl of Kingston, made prisoner, who in his passage down the Humber to Hull was in a mistake shot by the royalists. Soon afterwards, near Gainsborough, the royalists were defeated by Cromwell, and their commander, Gen. Cavendish, slain; and on Oct. 11 of the same year at Horncastle, Lord Widrington, at the head of a detachment of the Marquis of Newcastle's army, was defeated, five hundred royalists slain and eight hundred taken prisoners, by the Earl of Manchester, who again on May 6th, 1644, stormed Lincoln and captured its governor, Col. Francis Fane, with about eight hundred men.

The maritime counties of England being more directly exposed to attack from invading armies and piratical plunderers, and in the early part of our civil establishment being more populous than the midland country, were therefore frequently exposed to the conflicts of warfare; and hence it is found that these districts abounded with military works and castles or castellated mansions. Besides the permanent stations of the Romans in Lincolnshire, they threw up castrametations in different places, to guard the vallies, protect the great roads, and defend the mouths of the rivers. In the continued wars between the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms, these were again occupied by the contending parties, and after the Norman Conquest some of the most commanding were adopted by the conqueror's captains and barons, and then became heads of extensive lordships. To describe or discriminate them is, and ever will be, impossible, for documents are wanting, and the innovations of the latter occupiers generally obscured or annihilated all traces of their predecessors. Exclusive of the Roman permanent stations, there are notices or remains of the following fortifications in this county: encampments at or near Brocklesby, Hibaldstow, Broughton, Roxby, Winterton Cliffs, Aulkborough, Yarborough, South Ormsby, Burwell, Stamford, Castlehill near Gainsborough, Winteringham, Hunnington, Ingoldsby, Castle Carlton, Burgh, Brough, north of Castor, Barrow; castles or remains at Horncastle; Tattershall, a noble remain; Bourne, only earth-works remaining; Castor, Somerton, Moor Tower, Stamford, Scrivelsby, Torksey, a fine remain; Sleaford, only earth-works; Bolingbroke, Lincoln, with walls and gates; Folkingham, with large fossæ; Kyme Tower, and Hussey Tower, near Boston; Pinchbeck, a moated mansion; and Bytham.

According to the best authorities, the episcopal see was established at Lincoln towards the close of the eleventh century, previous to which era the diocese had consisted of the two Anglo-Saxon sees of Dorchester, now a village in Oxfordshire, and Sidnacester, now supposed to be the village of Stow. The diocese of Lincoln is the largest in the whole kingdom, notwithstanding those of Oxford, Peterborough, and Ely have been taken from it. It comprehends the counties of Lincoln, Leicester, Huntingdon, Bedford, and Buckingham, excepting the parishes of Monks Risborough and Halton, which are peculiars of

Canterbury, and Abbots-Aston, and Winslow, (which with fifteen other parishes that are in Hertfordshire, and were taken hence, being made of exempt jurisdiction, and appropriated to the abbey of St. Albans, became, on the dissolution of that monastery in 1541, part of the diocese of London). The see also retains the greater part of Hertfordshire, and several parishes in the counties of Oxford, Rutland, and Northampton. The whole diocese is divided into six archdeaconries; these are subdivided into fifty-two deanaries. The number of parishes is stated by Browne Willis to be, including donatives and chapels, 1517, of which 577 are impropriated; and the clergy's yearly tenths in this very extensive jurisdiction 1751*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* Camden says there are 630 parishes in this county. The monasteries, hospitals, &c. connected with the cathedral and its ecclesiastical establishment, were very numerous, and some of very extensive influence.

The ecclesiastical architecture of Lincolnshire has long been justly celebrated for its magnificence, and its numerous churches have been the subjects of admiration. It is remarkable that the most splendid edifices which adorn this district, were erected chiefly in its lowest and most fenny situations, where all communication must have been, at the time of their erection, extremely difficult. The ecclesiastical edifices in the division of Lindsey, excepting the cathedral of Lincoln, are in general inferior to those in Kesteven and Holland; but in the north-eastern part of this division, which is bounded by the German Ocean to the east, and the high lands, called the wolds, to the west, there are several churches, displaying much elegance in their architecture, and built of excellent material. The division of Kesteven abounds with churches, splendid both in their plans and decorations. In the central part, the greater proportion of them is adorned with lofty spires, while many of those in the northern and southern extremities present handsome towers, frequently divided into three or four distinct stories, and formed of excellent materials and masonry. The date of the churches in this division, with the exception of those of Sempringham and St. Leonard, Stamford, is, in few instances, earlier than the thirteenth century. It is principally in the division of Holland that Lincolnshire boasts of superior excellence in ecclesiastical architecture, and it is really surprising that so many fine monastic buildings and sacred edifices should have been erected in a fenny district, which, at that time had been drained very ineffectually, and, of course, abounded with swamps, marshes, &c., and under all the disadvantage the artificers in such a situation must experience. Yet, under such circumstances were built the churches of Boston, Gosberton, Pinchbeck, Spalding, Holbeach, Godney, Long Sutton, Croyland, and many others, which have a just claim to universal admiration. The character and plan of the churches in this division vary in different parts; some are cruciform, many have spires in common with those of Kesteven, while embattled towers at the west end form the principal feature of the remainder. Of the splendid church at Croyland, only a small portion of the original structure now remains, but sufficient to show that in its entire state it was not inferior to any of our cathedrals, either in size or architectural ornament. The stone employed in the erection of the edifices of this district is universally found to be of an excellent and durable species, still retaining, at the distance, in many instances, of six or seven centuries, its original face and firmness.

This county is more noted for its religious than for its civil architecture. Though of great extent, it contains but few seats of con-

sequence, grandeur, or elegance. The following are the principal: Grimsthorpe Castle, the seat of Lord Willoughby D'Eresby; Nocton, the Earl of Ripon (the mansion was lately burnt); Brocklesby, Lord Yarborough; Belton, Earl Brownlow; Redbourn, the Duke of St. Albans; Burton, Lord Monson; Revesby Abbey, the late Sir Joseph Banks; Syston, Sir J. Thorold; Easton, Sir Montague J. Cholmeley; Scrivelsby, Rev. J. Dymoke; Aswarby, Sir T. Whichcote; Lea, Sir C. Anderson; Fulbeck, General Fane; Witham on the Hill, General Johnson; Canwick, Col. Sibthorp, &c.

Lincolnshire has been often described as an unhealthy county, and with strangers, even now, we often find its name associated with the ideas of fens, flatness, and bogs. Though there are very few counties of England possessing now a purer air or a healthier climate. Those who reside in, or have travelled over it, are better enabled to appreciate and define its character. Arthur Young has pointed out and described many features and places in this county that may be referred to as partaking of the beautiful and picturesque. "About Belton," he says, "are fine views from the tower on Belmont; Lynn and the Norfolk cliffs are visible, Nottingham castle, also the vale of Belvoir, &c. And in going by the cliff towns to Lincoln there are many fine views. From Fulbeck to Leadenham, especially at the latter place, there is a most rich prospect over the vale of the Trent to the distant lands that bound it. These views, over an extensive vale, are striking, and of the same features as those from the cliff road to the north of Lincoln to Kirton, where is a great view, both east and west, to the wolds, and also to Nottinghamshire. Near Gainsborough there are very agreeable scenes; the view of the windings of the Trent, and the rich level plain of meadow, all alive with great herds of cattle, bounded by distant hills of cultivation, are features of an agreeable county. But still more beautiful is that about Trentfall; from Sir Robert Sheffield's hanging wood, following the cliff to Aulkborough, where beautiful grounds command a great view of the three rivers. As the soil is dry, the woods lofty, and the country various, this must be esteemed a noble scenery, and a perfect contrast to what Lincolnshire is often represented by those who have only seen the parts of it that are very different. The whole line of the Humber hence to Grimsby, when viewed from the high wolds, presents an object that must be interesting to all. This, with the very great plantations of Lord Yarborough, are seen to much advantage from that most beautiful building, the Mausoleum at Brocklesby." Many other parts of the county might be pointed out as presenting in themselves commanding and interesting scenery. The country around Grantham, also in the vicinities of Louth and Alford, and that more particularly between Bourn and Grantham, including the noble and spacious woods of Grimsthorpe, abound with that inequality of surface, that diversified interchange of hill and dale, wood and lawn, which constitute the picturesque and beautiful in natural scenery.

Lincolnshire may be said to present three great natural features, each of which has a specific and nearly uniform character. These are the wolds, heaths, and fens. The latter occupy the south-eastern side of the county, and though formerly a mere waste and perfectly sterile, have been, by means of drainage, &c., rendered subservient to agriculture, and most parts, indeed, may be pronounced uncommonly fertile. On the sea-coast, towards the north part of the county, this tract is narrow; near the Humber it contracts to a mere strip of land. The heaths, north and south of Lincoln, and the wolds, are calcareous hills,

which, from their brows, command many fine views over the lower regions. The rest of the county is not equally discriminated either by fertility or elevation. "The heath, now nearly inclosed," says Arthur Young, "is a tract of high country, a sort of back bone to the whole, in which the soil is a good sandy loam, but with clay enough in it to be slippery with wet, and tenacious under bad management; but excellent turnip and barley land on a bed of limestone, at various depths, from six inches to several feet, commonly nine inches to eighteen." Between Gainsborough and Newark, for twenty-five miles, is a large tract of flat, sandy soil, the greater part of which has been inclosed, and partly drained. The soil of the isle of Axholme may be said to be among the first in England. It consists of black, sandy loams, warp land, brown sand, and rich loams of a soapy and tenacious quality. The under stratum at Stacey, Belton, &c., is, in many places, an imperfect plaster stone. Respecting the general products of the county, the higher grounds are now mostly inclosed and appropriated to tillage, and produce all sorts of grain. Some of the wolds, however, are not yet divided, but are devoted to sheep and rabbits. The lower lands that have been drained and inclosed, produce abundant crops of oats, hemp, flax, &c. Lincolnshire has long been famous for a breed of fine horses; but the adjoining county of York has now the credit for rearing many that are actually bred in this county. In some districts great numbers of mares are kept for the sole purpose of breeding.

The two principal breeds of cattle are the Lincolnshire short-horned and the Leicestershire long-horned, the former of which seems to be most generally preferred. In the vicinity of Folkingham is found a dun-coloured breed, said to have been originally brought from the isle of Alderney; there are also a few cattle of the several breeds of Devon, Teeswater, Holderness, Durham, and Alderney, and crosses between the long-horned and short-horned breeds, between that of Devonshire and that of Lincolnshire, and between the Lincolnshire and the long-horned Craven. There are no dairies except for private use, and the supply of the neighbouring markets with butter, the chief objects of the agriculturists being breeding and feeding. The two principal breeds of sheep are the native Lincoln and the Leicester, the latter of which has become very general. It is computed that there are usually not less than 2,400,000 sheep in the county. The hogs common in Holland Fen, about Boston and its vicinity, are of inferior mongrel sorts, which, however, have been latterly improved.

Few manufactories are established in this county; but here are two objects of considerable merchandise, rabbit's furs and goose feathers. These were formerly of great consequence, and furnished articles of extensive trade. From the system of inclosing now so extensively adopted, both rabbits and geese are much diminished.

The rabbit warrens in this county were formerly much more extensive than at present, and were preserved on a principle of improvement, some being broken up for tillage, and others, which had been under tilth, being again laid down for this purpose. The soil of old warrens, by the rabbits continually stirring and ventilating the earth in burrowing, has been found incomparably better than lands of a like nature left in their original state. The fecundity of rabbits was of no small consequence when the skins of large, well-chosen rabbits would produce 2*s.* 6*d.* or 3*s.* each. At that time they were used in making muffs, tippets, lining robes, &c.: the down was also employed in hats. As the skins constitute the principal profit of the proprietor, it becomes a primary object with him to

attend to the breeding, killing, &c. Skins that are free from black spots on the inside, are said to be in season.

The trade is now on the decline, not only from the diminution in the value of the skins, but also from the means of conducting it becoming daily more circumscribed, it being now thought good husbandry to destroy the warrens and apply the lands to other uses.

Many of what are called the fens are in a state of waste, and serve for little other purpose than breeding and rearing geese, which are considered the fenman's treasure. They are a highly valuable stock, and live where, in the present state of these lands, nothing else will; they are very prolific, and the young quickly become saleable, or speedily contribute to increase the flock. The feathers are very valuable; and however trifling it may appear, the sale of quills alone amount, on a large flock, to a considerable sum. The geese are usually plucked five times in the year: at Lady day for quills and feathers, and again at Midsummer, Lammas, and Martinmas. Goslings are not spared, as early plucking tends to increase the succeeding feathers. The common mode of plucking live geese is considered a barbarous custom, but it has prevailed ever since feather beds came into general use. The mere plucking is said to hurt the bird but little, as the owners are careful not to pull before the feathers are ripe, that is, just ready to fall: if forced from the skin sooner, they are of inferior value.

Wild geese are taken in immense numbers in the fens. A particular account of the mode will be found in another part.

The general improvements that have been effected in this county within the last few years, and that are now gradually making, have co-operated to alter the general appearance, the agriculture, climate, &c., so materially, that the surface has assumed a new aspect, the value of land is greatly increased, the means of social and commercial communication have been facilitated, and the comforts of domestic life greatly promoted.

The wolds extend from Spilsby, in a north westerly direction, for about forty miles, to Barton, near the Humber. They are on an average nearly eight miles in breadth, of sand and sandy loam, upon flinty loam, with a substratum of chalk. Beneath this line lies an extensive tract of land at the foot of the wolds, called the Marsh, which is secured from the encroachments of the sea by embankments, and is agriculturally divided into north and south marshes, by a difference in the soil.

The fens of this county form one of its most prominent features. They consist of lands, which at some distant period have been inundated by the sea, and by human art have been recovered from it. They exhibit immense tracts, chiefly of grazing land, intersected by dry ditches, called droves, which serve both for fences and drains. These are accompanied generally by parallel banks, upon which the roads pass, and were intended to keep the waters, in flood time, from overflowing the adjacent lands. They not only communicate with each other, but also with larger canals, called dykes and drains, which in some instances are navigable for boats and barges. At the lower end of these are sluices, guarded by gates, termed gowts.

That this district was thus flooded at a very remote period, is evident from the plans of embanking and draining which the Romans adopted in order to counteract the mischievous effects of such inundations. Since their departure much has been done, at various times, for the improvement of the fen country; and an immense expense has been occa-

sionally, and is still annually incurred, to prevent the encroachment of the water, and to ameliorate the soil. A very brief notice of these endeavours will tend to give some idea of the country, and to illustrate those periods of history. Deeping Fen, on the banks of the Welland, appears to have received the earliest attentions; for at the beginning of Edward the Confessor's reign (as Ingulphus relates), a road was made across it by Egelric, formerly a monk of Peterborough, but at that time Bishop of Durham. In the time of the Conqueror, Richard de Rulos, the king's bed chamberlain, inclosed this part of the fen country from the chapel of St. Guthlake to Cardyke, and to Clevelake, near Cranmore, including the river Welland, by a large and extensive bank of earth. The Foss-dyke is an artificial trench, extending upwards of ten miles in length, from the great marsh, near the city of Lincoln, to the river Trent, in the vicinity of Torksey. It was originally Roman, but was enlarged by Henry I., in the year 1121, for the purpose of navigation, and for making a general drain for the adjacent level. From its passing through such a flat country, the water could have but a slow current, whereby it became unnavigable from the accumulation of mud, so that it was found necessary to cleanse it. Of the marshes on the river Ancholme, the first account on record is the 16th of Edward I. In succeeding reigns, various statutes were enacted for rendering effectual the drainage of this part of the country. The island of Axholme, though now containing some of the richest land in the kingdom, was formerly one continued fen, occasioned by the silt thrown up the Trent with the tides of the Humber; this obstructing the free passage of the Don and the Idle, forced back their waters over the circumjacent lands, so that the highest central parts formed an island, which appellation they still retain. In the first of Edward the Third, and in several succeeding reigns, commissions were granted for repairing the banks and ditches as they fell to decay. Early in Charles the First's reign, that great work was commenced, which embraced not only the marshes of Axholme, but of all the adjacent fens, called Dikesmarsh and Hatfield Chase, in the county of York. These comprehend an extent of lands which were not only drowned in winter, but even in summer, were so deeply covered with water, that boats could navigate over 60,000 acres. It is traditionally affirmed, that large vessels could sail up the river Witham, from Boston to Lincoln; and from the ribs, timbers, &c. of ships, that have been frequently found near it, the tradition seems to be justified. At present it is only adapted for large sloops, and the flow of the current is so small, that it does not cleanse the bed of the river. The first notice of the inconveniencies arising from the obstruction of its waters, appears in the sixth year of Edward III., when commissioners were appointed for surveying the same. In consequence of their report, and of various surveys and presentments in different reigns, successive regulations were made for restraining the waters within due bounds, and delivering the land floods speedily to the sea. But in the 15th of Henry VII., more effectual measures were thought necessary to be adopted for furthering the design; and an able engineer, Mayhave Hake, of Graveling, in Flanders, was invited over to put it into execution. It was accordingly covenanted between him and the king's commissioners, "that the said Mayhave Hake should bring with him from Flanders fourteen masons and four labourers, to make him a proper sluice and dam, near the town of Boston, sufficient for its proper safeguard. For which they were to be remunerated as follows: Mayhave Hake, for himself and man, per diem, 4*s.*; masons and stone-hewers, per week, 5*s.*; labourers, per

week, 4*s*. The said Mayhave Hake to receive 50*l*. more on the completion of the work. Should any more works ever be necessary, they should be provided at the expense of the inhabitants of Holland and Kesteven." To the north-east of the Witham are the large fenny tracts called Wildmore Fen, West Fen, and East Fen, in the latter of which, it appears by a writ 41 Elizabeth, 5000 acres were under water, half of which was then considered drainable; and the commons, &c., on the borders of the same fen contained about 3400 acres, the whole of which were surrounded. In the 6th of Charles I., at a Session of Sewer held at Boston, it was decided that the outfall at Wainfleet haven should be deepened and enlarged, and all other necessary works carried on for draining the said lands. Down to the latter part of the last century, notwithstanding the repeated exertions made in this branch of agricultural improvement, the success had been scarcely answerable to the amount of labour and expense employed; but since then, other undertakings of the same kind have been carried on with increased skill and spirit, and with far greater success. Deeping Fen, Alwick Fen, and Holland Fen, have all been drained; and in that long tract of fen extending from Lincoln to Tattershall, a vast improvement has been made by draining and embanking. The same success has attended the exertions made in draining the immense tracts of country known under the names of the Ancholme Level, part of the Isle of Axholme. An extensive tract has been secured from the sea by a wonderful piece of labour and skill, the Sutton embankment, which extends nearly two miles across what was formerly a complete swamp, overflowed at every tide, and to pass which travellers were obliged to hire guides, though now the road made on the embankment is one of the best in the county, and the land on the side cut off from the sea, is all in excellent cultivation. A new tract has also been taken in at Winteringham and Humberstone, &c.

In 1799 it was calculated that 150,000 acres of land had been made available, by drainage, at one time and another, in this county. Since then 30,000 acres have been drained completely, in East, West, and Wildmere Fens alone. In the drainage steam engines have been employed with great success in different parts of the county.

The principal rivers, which either rise in the county, pass through it, or are connected with it, are the Trent, the Ancholme, the Witham, and the Welland. The Trent, though not properly a river of this county, forms the boundary of it on the north-western side, from the village of North Clifton to that of Stockwith, whence it constitutes the eastern boundary of the Isle of Axholme, it thence flows to Alkborough, and having received the Don and the Ouse, mingles its waters with the Humber. From Gainsborough, where it is crossed by a handsome bridge, it is navigable for coals, corn, and various articles of commerce. The Ancholme is a small river, rising in a cliff, near Fillingham, whence it is navigable to the Humber, into which it falls some miles below the junction of the Trent. The Welland has its source near Sibertoft, in Northamptonshire, and being increased by numerous streams, passes Market Deeping, where, entering the fens, it leaves a portion of its waters and sludge, which it had accumulated in its previous passage through the rich lands of Northamptonshire, Leicestershire, and Rutlandshire. It afterwards meets the contributory Glen, and empties itself into Foss-dyke-Wash, east of Boston. The Witham, which is completely a river of this county, derives its origin near South Witham, and thence flows, almost due north, through the

park of Easton and to Great Ponton. It proceeds through a wide valley to Lincoln; continuing its course to Boston, it unites its waters with the sea, at a place called Boston Deeps. Much of the present bed of the river, from Boston upwards, is a new cut, made for the purpose of widening the channel, rendering it more commodious for navigation, aod better adapted to receive and carry off the water of the contiguous fens. These rivers, with those of the Grant, Ouse, and Nene, in the adjacent counties, from the obstructions they meet in delivering their waters to the ocean, form one great cause of inundating so large a portion of valuable land. In viewing the various inlets of the sea, it is surprising to observe the immense quantity of sand and sludge which is continually depositing on the shore. This is owing to the nature of the tides, which, from the form of the channel, flow with more violence than they ebb; hence the mouths of the rivers are choaked up, and the descending waters are thrown back on the low lands. The great bay, or estuary, into which the different rivers, passing through the fens, are emptied, is very shallow, and full of shifting sand and silt.

Lincolnshire consists of three great divisions; Holland, Kesteven, and Lindsey; which are subdivided into thirty-two hundreds, wapentakes, and sokes; containing in the whole one city, thirty-one market towns, and six hundred and fifty-seven villages. Lincolnshire is within the Midland circuit. The assizes are held at Lincoln. The rates raised in the county for the year ending March 25, 1827, amounted to £214,750, the expenditurc to £214,368 7*s.*, of which £167,987 12*s.* was applied to the relief of the poor.

The great road from London to Edinburgh, after crossing the south-western corner of tde county at Stamford, re-enters it ten miles beyond that town, and passing through Grantham, finally quits it for Nottinghamshire at Shire bridge, about four miles south of Newark. The great road from London to Hull enters at Market Deeping, and runs through Bowm, Folkingham, Sleaford, Lincoln, and Glandford Bridge, to Barton, where there is a ferry across to Hull. A new road running from this, between Brigg and Barton, leads to a new ferry, by which route the mail now runs.

The division of Lindsey gives the title of Earl to the family of Bertie, and the division of Holland that of Baron to the family of Fox.

MAUSOLEUM, BROCKLESBY PARK.

London & Lincoln. JOHN SAUNDERS [illegible]

LINCOLNSHIRE

IN 1835.

THE MAUSOLEUM.

THIS beautiful temple of the dead was erected by the father of the present Lord Yarborough, to perpetuate the memory of his lamented consort, who died at the age of 33. It stands near the village of Limber *, at one extremity of the magnificent park of Brocklesby, on the summit of a high hill, though the latter, from its gradually sweeping away on all sides, does not seem so elevated as it really is. This hill was anciently a Roman burial-place, and the "dry bones" of individuals of that nation have been found here in earthen urns †, mixed with combs, rings, perforated beads, and—*ashes* in large quantities. The ornaments remain, but where are the wearers, whose taste or vanity took pleasure in them centuries ago? The bones and the ashes are still before us, but the perception—the vigour—the *life* that once animated the crumbling particles, where are these?

The Mausoleum, then, is erected on a spot singularly calculated to heighten the solemnity of its associations, whilst in itself it is the personification of one of the most philosophical and christian-like of purposes—that of mingling up with all our dreary ideas of death, sweet and delightful sensations. Why should we always picture him as a horrific skeleton? Death, seen rightly, is of a gentler, kindlier aspect. Shall we never *truly* believe that he "comes not to destroy, but to fulfil?"

The Mausoleum, at the first glance, appears to be a tall, round, Grecian temple, standing upon a rusticated basement, and surrounded by pillars; above these a finely ornamented entablature, and a balustrade runs all round it; and from within this balustrade rises the dome. The external body of the building (the chapel), rising within the pillars, measures nearly forty feet round, and the basement on which it stands fifty-two. The additional breadth of the basement, with its twelve circling fluted Doric columns, rising grandly yet airily to a great height, forms a noble colonnade. There are many extensive prospects from here, especially towards the north, where a sweep of the Humber marks the boundary in the distance. Between the pillars, four recesses are seen in the wall, each one containing a sarcophagus. The ceme-

* In the village, the traveller to the Mausoleum will find an inn, and opposite, a lodge, where the keys of the building are kept, in order to accommodate strangers who wish to see it.

† One of these urns is now in the museum of the Mechanics' Institute Lincoln; a present from its munificent patron, Lord Yarborough.

tery, where the coffins are deposited, ranged in recesses around, forms the interior of the basement.

To enter the chapel, we ascend the basement on the north by a noble flight of steps. Over the door is the following inscription:—"To the memory of Sophia, wife of C. A. Pelham, who died Jan. 25, 1736, aged 33 years." The first object, on opening the door, appeals strongly to our sympathies: it is the statue, by Nollekins, of the being in whose honour and remembrance the building was erected. She stands upon a pedestal opposite the door, in the very centre of the room, her head resting on her left arm, which is supported by the trunk of a tree, whilst her right holds her robe. Her countenance is placid and serene. The attitude is strikingly graceful, the workmanship of the most exquisite kind, and the whole composition a masterpiece of modern art.

On closing the doors, the effect is, indeed, thrillingly solemn. The first object that now attracts the eye through the gloom is the illumined painted glass above, in the centre of the dome, where cherubims are floating among clouds, worshipping their Creator, whose presence is symboled by rays expanding from a centre; and whilst the "dim religious light," descending through this glass, colours every object in the chapel, the eye wanders round and round, from object to object, incapable of fixing itself to any. The affecting memorial in the centre, the monuments in the recesses of the wall, the eight richly-veined pillars, with their bases and Corinthian capitals of white marble, the bold entablature running along their tops, the elaborately carved stone-work of the dome above, and the floor of white stone and black marble in ornamental compartments, with fret-work and scrolls of inlaid brass, below, the deep silence and the hallowing gloom, all at once appeal irresistibly to our wonder, to our admiration, to our hearts.

Before each of the pyramidical slabs of the cenotaphs, in the three recesses of the wall, stands a sarcophagus. On one of them sits a female figure of the size of life, holding a stork, as an emblem of filial piety. On another rests a similar figure, holding in one hand a medallion, bearing a profile in relief; and on the last sit two naked boys holding the family arms; one of a pensive, the other of a lively aspect. The latter holds in his hand the endless serpent, with a butterfly walking round it—an emblem of the soul traversing eternity.

The architect was James Wyatt, who finished the erection in 1794; and a long enduring monument of his taste and science it is likely to be.

Taking the Mausoleum as a whole, whether we consider the associations attached to its site, its adaptation to the purposes for which it was designed, the graceful nobleness of its architecture, or the exquisite workmanship of its luxuriant decorations, we cannot but look upon it as a most remarkable, we believe we may say, unrivalled edifice of its kind. It is truly a superb cemetery! to which the high-born, the wealthy, the proud, and the beautiful may fitly resort as their last earthly abode.

W. Watkins Sculp.

GAINSBOROUGH,

DOORWAY OF THE JEW'S HOUSE, LINCOLN.

The house to which this door belongs is a very curious one. The window in front, like the door, is singularly ornamented. The house originally belonged to a Jewess, who was hanged for clipping coin in the reign of Edward I.

GAINSBOROUGH,

FAMOUS in history as the landing-place of the Danish ships, when Sweyne, their bloody commander, ravaged and laid waste the country, stands on the eastern bank of the river Trent, about 19 miles N. W. from Lincoln, and 146 N. from London.

On entering it from the Lincoln road, the first object worthy our attention is THE BRIDGE, on the left, a noble structure, and which will be noticed in another part of our book. From here we pass along a narrow street running parallel with the river, filled principally, on the left or water side of the street, with warehouses connected with the shipping, and on the right with habitations and shops, at first of an inferior kind, but increasing in importance as we reach the MARKET-PLACE, where we find the TOWN-HALL, the POST-OFFICE, and the principal shops. The Town Hall is a plain brick building, in no way remarkable, where the Magistrates meet every fortnight to transact the public business, and where the vestry meetings are held; it is also used for public balls and assemblies.

Leaving the Market-place, we pass into LORD-STREET, and,

turning to the left, the street leads us to the water side. This spot, which is a very inconvenient one, an uneven, muddy declivity arising from the water's edge between to dead walls, is used as the landing and boarding places of the steam packets that ply between here and Hull: one leaving Hull every morning with the tide, and the other leaving Gainsborough every morning at half past eight. The advantages of a steam navigation are here strikingly evidenced. The distance from Gainsborough to Hull is somewhat more than fifty miles, and the voyage *to* Hull is usually made in little more than five hours, and *from* Hull in little more than four hours, at an expense of 2*s.* 6*d.* only for the best cabin passengers, and 1*s.* 6*d.* for the others *. Returning up the street we perceive, on the left, an opening into spacious area, where stands the *Old Hall*, a most highly interesting building; and which, being too important to be passed hastily over, we shall notice separately.

A little further on, also on the left, forming, with the street leading from the Bridge, one long and almost continuous line, interrupted only by the Market-place, and still following very nearly the course of the river, we find *Church-street*, which, of course, derives its name from—THE CHURCH. This is a strange mixture of Gothic and Grecian architecture, which contrast curiously enough. The Tower being a fine specimen of the Gothic, while the body of the church is entirely in the Grecian style; yet the effect of the whole is striking, and in some degree noble. The interior is handsome. Its principal ornaments are a fine-toned organ and a small font standing in the middle aisle, the form of which is beautiful. The tower possesses a peal of eight bells. The living is a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Stowe, and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at 22*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*; the patronage vested in the Bishop of Lincoln. Passing the Church, we find, a little further on, on the right, the GAS-HOUSE, a handsome modern erection. We are now at the end of the town, and the street changes into a high road.

Retracing our steps now to *Lord-street*, and turning to the BEAST-MARKET on the left, we proceed to the top of the street, where, nearly on a line with it, is another street, new, and very pleasant, called Spring Gardens. After making a short turn to the left, we come to the *Spittal-road;* facing this turn is the METHODIST-CHAPEL, a large brick building: and, standing here, we see, about two or three hundred yards up the road just mentioned, on the brow of a hill, the GRAMMAR-SCHOOL. Returning past the top of the Beast-market, we pass through a narrow street, called Beaumont-street, into an open road, skirted every here and there by houses and mansions of a very superior kind. This road leads us back to the point from which we first started—*the Bridge*.

* A curious phenomenon is observed in the Trent at the spring tides, called the Eagre or Hygre. The water rises on the surface six or eight feet high, and rolls on, though gradually decreasing in size, from the mouth of the Trent to some distance beyond Gainsborough. A few miles before it reaches the town, it has a grand and imposing appearance.

J Livesey Del^t

W Watkins Sculp

GAINSBOROUGH.

FROM THE RETFORD ROAD

The Government of the town is vested in a Court-leet, by which the burgesses, constables, and other officers are elected.

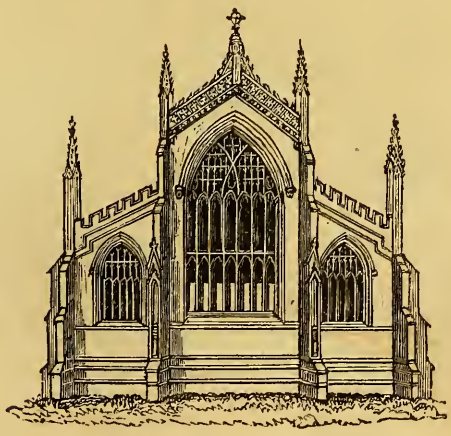
Commerce: the Trent is navigable for vessels of 200 tons; and, in consequence, Gainsborough, for an inland town, enjoys a good trade. The port is almost entirely one of imports. The quantities of *timber*, principally *deals*, brought from Riga, Memel, &c., that pass weekly through this town, are immense. *Corn* is shipped here also, to a great amount, for the London and other markets. The counties of Stafford, Nottingham, and Leicester, are principally supplied through this place with *sugar, spirits, timber, deals, rushes, hides, tallow, iron, laths, bark, valonea, yaffers,* &c. &c. The quantity of *linseed* imported for crushing exceeds probably that of any other port. There is also considerable business done here in the *malting* trade. Besides the extensive warehouses of the merchants, Gainsborough possesses four steam mills for crushing linseed, several malting-houses, two extensive rope-walks, three ship-yards, and two or three brass and iron founderies.

Chapels.—Beside the Methodist chapel already alluded to, there is one for a body who, some three years since, seceded from the others, and who are now called *New* Methodists, one for the Primitive Methodists, one for the Independents, one for the Presbyterians, one for the Society of Friends, and one for the Unitarians.

Education.—The principal public Schools are two: the Grammar-school before mentioned, educating generally from 40 to 50 boys, (which is nominally the Free School of Queen Elizabeth, but is free only in name, as the parents pay for the education of their children), and the really free school, conducted upon the Madras system, supported by annual subscriptions. This school generally contains from 200 to 250 children of both sexes.

Markets, Fairs, &c.—There are two fairs or marts here; one commencing on Easter Monday, the other on the 20th of October, each lasting ten days. Like most other fairs, though originally intended for the sale of merchandise, these are now principally devoted to mirth and festivity.—The market-day is Tuesday.

Population.—In 1831, of the township of Gainsborough, 6686; and including the hamlets, 7563.



THE EAST END OF LOUTH CHURCH.

GATEWAY, LINCOLN CASTLE.

The outer arch of this gateway, which is pointed, or Gothic, with the turrets above, appear to have been erected about the fourteenth century. Just within this there is another, a semi-circular one, of considerably earlier date, which formed a part of the original castle, built by William the Conqueror. As we shall describe the castle elsewhere, we shall now present our readers with an extract from Neele's Romance of History. And though we are not prepared to prove, that the principal incident on which the story hangs, really occurred, yet there is much to favour the supposition, and nothing positively contradictory of it. The story, which is well told, will be unknown to the great majority of our readers, the scene is laid almost at their own doors, and all the characters introduced familiar to their historical recollections.

John, King of England, died in 1216, when his son Henry was only nine years of age: and Louis the Dauphin, having invaded the kingdom, marched triumphantly through it, almost every city opening its gates to him, and he was joined by nearly all the barons. A few, however, still continued their allegiance, amongst whom was Ranulph, Earl of Chester, who, with a band of warriors, threw himself into Lincoln Castle, and prepared to defend it. The Earl of Chester was a short, square-built man, with a high pale forehead, large sparkling black eye, and strong, muscular limbs. He arrived at the Castle of Lincoln attended only by a single page, and the warden was astonished to see the earl dismount and tenderly assist his youthful attendant from the saddle; then recollecting himself, he passed through the gate followed by the page, who was a stripling of a slight and agile form, but uncommonly beautiful features, with flaxen locks flowing down his shoulders.

It was soon whispered amongst the soldiers that this page was a female in disguise, and on the arrival of other knights to assist in the defence, young Fitzjohn (so was the page named) no longer made his appearance in the hall, but confined himself entirely to his chamber. This tended to confirm the suspicions of the men, and it speedily reached the ears of the knights, who passed many jokes upon the earl and the lady in disguise.

The Dauphin now entered the city, and the cry of "Montjoie, St. Denis!" rung through the streets, whilst the soldiers in the castle sent forth deafening shouts of "God and St. George!" The French took possession of the Cathedral, and the earl, preceded by a flag of truce, proceeded thither and demanded a parley. The Dauphin was seated on a throne in front of the high altar, the Comte de Perche stood on his right hand, and Gilbert de Gaunt, whom he had created Earl of Lincoln, on his left. The Earl of Chester approached the throne, and sinking on one knee, the Dauphin extended his hand to him.

"Rise, renowned earl," said the Dauphin, "it gives us great pleasure to see thee return to thy allegiance, and bend thy knee at the throne of thy lawful sovereign."

"Prince!" said Ranulph, starting to his feet, and drawing himself up proudly, "mistake me not—but I know thou dost not. I bowed myself before thee, to show my respect for thy valour and courtesy; I now, as a loyal subject of King Henry, demand why thou appearest before the gates of the castle, which my royal master has committed to my charge."

J N Rhodes, Del.

W. Watkins, Sculp.

GATE WAY, LINCOLN CASTLE.

"Earl Ranulph," said Louis, smiling, "I come to demand possession of that fortress, which was delivered to thee by a sovereign who has since been deposed by the barons of this realm, and whose crown, therefore, reverts to me in right of the Lady Blanche, whom I have espoused, the niece and lawful successor of the deposed monarch."

"I am at a loss," said the Earl, "to understand the authority by which you inform me King John has been deposed, and still more so to comprehend the argument which makes his niece his successor in preference to his own son, King Henry, whom God preserve."

"We hear much of King Henry," said Louis, "but we see marvellously little of him. How are the barons of England to be convinced that he is alive?"

"'Tis marvellous, doubtless," said the earl, "that whilst wolves are scouring the plain, the lamb should remain hid——But we lose time."

"In truth, do we" said the Comte de Perche, impatiently. "Is this the man," he added, scanning with his eye the dimensions of Ranulph, "at whom our wives and children quake for fear—this dwarf—this abridgement of humanity?"

"Say you so, my Lord de Perche!" exclaimed the earl, his eyes flashing fire; "I vow to God and Our Lady, whose church this is, that before to-morrow evening I will seem to thee stronger, and greater, and taller than yonder steeple."

A smile of defiance passed between the barons, and Ranulph, making his obeisance to the Dauphin, left the cathedral.

The next morning the castle resounded with the notes of preparation for defence and assault; the bugle of the invaders sounded in the streets, daring the besieged to come forth.

"The Comte de Perche is braving us," said Sir Richard Plantagenet; "let us sally forth, my Lord of Chester, our force is fully equal to the encounter, though the foe imagines we are far inferior in numbers."

"In five minutes," said the earl, "we will convince him of his error; within that time I will be ready to conduct the attack."

"He is gone to take leave of his lady," said Sir Richard, smiling.

The page, notwithstanding all Ranulph's persuasions, persisted in combating at his side.

The French forces attempted to concentrate their strength before the castle, but the arrows of the defenders compelled them to retire, and a knight who was standing by the Comte de Perche was killed at his feet. The castle gates were now thrown open, and the Earl of Chester attacked the besiegers so vigorously, that they were driven back to a considerable distance. They rallied again, and were again driven back. The air was darkened by flights of arrows, and the cries of "St. George!" and "St. Denis!" sounded like the exultation of a fiend by whom the elements of anarchy and slaughter had been set in motion. The Earl of Chester dealt death and destruction amidst the hostile ranks: the Earl of Lincoln fell beneath his spear. A cry of triumph and despair now arose, and the Comte de Perche saw the English division of his army, consisting of the revolted barons and their adherents, fleeing towards the city postern, hotly pursued by Earl Ranulph and Sir Richard Plantagenet.

"By Saint Denis! all is lost," he exclaimed, "if we cannot rally these traitors.—Ha!" he added, as another shout rent the air, and he saw the assailants and the assailed join their forces, and bear down upon him. "The double traitors! Frenchmen, one effort more for your own honour and that of your country. Shout, God and Saint Denis, and set upon the foe."

The battle again raged with redoubled violence, and the Comte de

Perche maintained his reputation for gallantry—numbers fell beneath his arm. At length the Earl of Chester approached him; they joined in furious combat, their spears were shivered to atoms, their battle-axes were broken, and, drawing their swords, they closed in a short but deadly struggle; the Frenchman, with one blow, cleft the Earl's shield in two and wounded him in the arm, but the latter rising in his saddle and striking him on the head, the weapon cut through his helmet, and entering his brain, the Count fell lifeless to the earth.

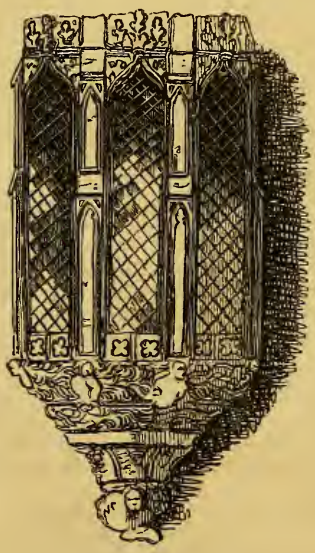
The French now fled in all directions, and Earl Ranulph proceeding immediately to the Cathedral, the Dauphin was taken prisoner, but set at liberty by the Earl on swearing immediately to evacuate the kingdom with all his followers.

The Earl of Chester now required the Barons and Knights to swear allegiance to King Henry, but William Longsword, Earl of Salisbury, one of the Barons who had just deserted Louis, replied: "We are not prepared to swear allegiance to a person who may not be in existence. Produce the King, and we will tender him our homage."

Sir Richard Plantagenet became incensed, but the Earl of Chester replied, with a smile, "Nay, Sir Richard, my Lord of Salisbury's objection is reasonable, but I am prepared to obviate his scruples; approach, sire, and receive the homage of your faithful subjects."

Thus saying, he led the page into the midst of the circle, and unbarring his visor, the fair face, blue eyes, and flaxen ringlets of young Henry, were immediately recognized by all.

"God save King Henry!" said Earl Ranulph, and the exclamation was echoed by a thousand voices.



ORIEL WINDOW, LINCOLN.

This window originally formed a part of John of Gaunt's palace, the site of which is now partly occupied by a modern house belonging to H. Boot, Esq., and to this house the window is attached by cramps, to one of its gable ends. It is a most delicate, beautiful piece of workmanship. We are sorry to odd, it is expected soon to fall to pieces.

J. Livesey Del.^t^ W. Watkins. Sculp.

PALACE RUINS LINCOLN.

THE PALACE RUINS, LINCOLN.

The Palace Ruins, Lincoln, are situate just below the Minster, on the side of the hill, overlooking the lower part of the city, and a vast expanse of country towards the right, stretching far away into the dim distance. The erection of the palace was begun in the time of Richard the Second, by Bishop Chesney, and continued by his successors in the see, most of whom added to its extent and splendour, till it became almost unrivalled for its magnificence. Hugh de Grenoble, who built the grand hall, was one of these bishops; of whom it is recorded, that in raising some portion of the Cathedral, which he almost entirely re-built, to inspire the workmen with the enthusiasm he felt himself, he carried stone and mortar upon his shoulders for the masons. The Palace did not retain its splendour long after the early part of the seventeenth century; civil contests, from which Lincoln has peculiarly suffered, speedily overthrew it. Every victim of the hour, coming in its way, ransacked and plundered it of its riches, and before the end of the same century, the whole pile was shattered, rifled and deserted.

We approach the ruins from the Minster-close, through a short avenue with parapetted gateways, and immediately we see, on the right, the straight Roman wall standing on a high mound, that enclosed the palace on the north side; before us, at a little distance, a modern house, built of the materials from the ruins, and just beside us, on the left, a square tower, through which we enter the palace, or rather its remains. On the arched doorway, leading into the porch, the arms of the bishop who built this tower (Alnwick) may yet be traced. The roof of this porch is groined, and in very fine preservation. The ribs of stone spring from clustered pillars, with square mouldings in each corner. When we think how noble roofs of this kind must have been, it seems impossible to help feeling something like contempt for the roofs (or ceilings) of modern times. They are as bad as the walls and windows, and seem expressly contrived to deaden all perception of the beautiful in art. From this porch a door on the left takes us into a large straight garden, with walls on each side: this was the Grand Hall. The main entrance into this hall is shown us by the three beautiful arches on the south side. In the far corner there is another gateway, and beyond this a small building, in the end of which are two exceedingly curious old windows. As we enter this grand hall, or garden, we pass a door on the right in the tower, leading by a circular stone staircase to its upper story, for there is now but one left. Returning to the porch, we find a door opposite the main entrance, leading into a long grassy slope, originally the middle court of the building. On the left side of this, are the long ruined vaults,—and on the right the more imposing ruins of the palace. Just at the top of this court, a gateway on the left leads us along a little narrow avenue (probably a covered passage at one time), and then through a second gateway, into another

garden. At the south end of this garden stood the chapel and the dining-room; the remainder formed the east court of the palace. Near the bottom of the middle court we find a flight of broken stone steps; on ascending these, we look down into a square place, surrounded by high walls, exceedingly picturesque and beautiful. The spot we are standing upon appears to have been the first story of some part of the building. Passing through an archway half choked up, on the same level, we find ourselves in a long and noble apartment, surrounded by walls, though entirely open to the sky. Both places are covered with mounds of earth, and fallen fragments of stone, thickly interspersed with wild looking shrubs and small trees. Descending the steps, we perceive that the outer of the two places we have just left is over a porch, about the size of the one at the entrance, and the roof of which is also very finely groined, and the inner over a very curious, long, high, gloomy vault, with a groined roof; the ribs branching from a sort of small circular pedestal fixed in the wall, about a yard from the ground, in the four corners of the vault, and also from two other places at equal distances between the corners on each side. The masonry between the ribs has a surprisingly jagged appearance, as though formed of thin slices of stone fixed as unevenly as possible in a perpendicular position. Of course, all this rough work must have been covered originally, and then this vault must have had a grand, though, owing to the little light admitted by the windows, a gloomy appearance. These windows (two) are mere openings in the wall, very large, with broad circular tops on the inner side, but gradually lessening through the immense thickness of the wall to mere slits with pointed tops on the outer side. To describe the numerous vaults, the dark windings, turnings, and passages we find in every corner of these highly interesting ruins, would fill up too much of our space; but we would willingly linger in our pages over the recollection of a place that has so much charmed us, that has impressed upon us so many deep and solemn emotions. We have felt there the *past* above, about, and beneath us. "Why dost thou build the hall, son, of the winged days? Thou lookest from thy tower to-day, yet a few years, and the blast of the desert comes—it howls in thy empty court*."

The grand hall is now a flower-garden, roofless, the pillars gone, and the mutilated walls covered with fruit trees. How different a scene it once presented! Allow us for a moment to summon the dormant genii of Aladdin's lamp, that we may see it as it formerly stood. Behold! it is the evening of a banquet in King James the First's† time, and in his honour it is given. The grand entrance admits him and his steel-clad, knightly retinue, that look, in all their glittering accoutrements, almost insignificant in the blaze of pomp and splendour they enter upon. Our good genii has re-fixed the two lines of majestic marble columns ranging down the noble hall, the eight high, arched windows, with their

* Ossian. † Who once spent some days here.

B G Topham Del.

Watkins

STANFORD

richly-stained glass, the fretted roof, the polished, inlaid floor, with every other detail of its ancient magnificence, though they are hardly distinguishable through the mist of the perfumes shaken from the clinking censors, and though a multitude of wax tapers of the largest size are burning in massive candlesticks of silver and gold from end to end of the hall. Down the centre aisle, the long, polished tables are strewed over with pieces of plate, glittering as thickly as the diamond-looking pebbles of a garden-walk on a summer's day. The kingly, belted and mitred Epicureans take their seats; the sweet, full voices of concealed choristers, melting and blending the while with the confused sounds of rustling robes, clattering armour, the tramp of armed heels, and the low, deep hum of tongues innumerable; and now—but hark! the hollow-voiced wind comes sighing through the deserted tower, and the vision passes; King James, knights, and prelates, music, banquet, perfumes, the marble columns and the fretted roof, all are vanished, and lo! we are alone in the garden of the grand hall, in the mournful ruins of the Episcopal Palace of Lincoln.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, BARTON.

The lower part of the tower of this church is very ancient; supposed to be Saxon, but its date is unknown.

SLEAFORD,

Or, as it is more properly designated, *New* Sleaford, to distinguish it from the adjoining parish of Old Sleaford, is in the wapentake of Flaxwell, parts of Kesteven, on the main road from London to Lincoln; distant from London 115 miles, and from Lincoln

about 18. It stands upon a small rivulet called Slea, which rising in the vicinity of the town, runs rapidly through it to Chapel Hill (a distance of twelve miles), where it empties itself into the Witham. A branch of the ancient Ermine-street passes through this parish, and Stukely supposes Sleaford to have been one of two towns lying on this road between Castor (Northamptonshire) and Lincoln, built by the Romans for the convenience of the troops on their marches, messengers, &c. Many Roman coins, especially of the Constantine family and their wives, have been found here.

Sleaford is a small but thriving market-town, well paved, of neat and respectable appearance, and is evidently fast improving in buildings and general importance. Two long streets running in directly contrary directions, divided about the centre, where they would otherwise cross each other, by the Market-Place, form the principal part of the town. On entering the market-place, you see directly before you the bold and beautifully picturesque front of the Church, with its grand and peculiar spire rising in the centre, its embattled and pinnacled parapets on the sides, its doors and windows, with their delicate mouldings and tracery. This church exhibits some fine specimens of almost every style of early English architecture. It consists of a nave, aisles, a large chapel on the north side, a chancel, and a tower or steeple crowned by a spire. This steeple is the oldest part of the building, and its spire, considering the earliness of its date, is one of the most complete examples of the kind in the kingdom. The nave is supported by four pointed arches, springing from clustered pillars of a light and elegant form. The chancel is separated from the nave by a screen of open fret-work, with a carved canopy; the whole uncommonly beautiful. At the end of one of the aisles stands a very fine font, with its pillar or shaft ornamented on every side with a bold tracery, and its summit decorated with oval and diagonal shields alternately. An enriched spiral staircase leads to the spire. There are several monuments, and one very old one, belonging to the Carr family, formerly lords of the manor. In the tower hangs a peal of eight bells. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at 8*l.*: patron, the Rev. Richard Yerburgh, D.D., the present incumbent. Sleaford is also a prebend in Lincoln, valued in the king's books at 11*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.*: patron, the Bishop of Lincoln.

On the north side of the church is the vicarage-house, a delightful-looking little spot, with an old-fashioned aspect, curious windows, and ivy-covered walls. On the opposite side of the church is a small, open square, in the left of which is a low, long, handsome modern building in the Gothic style—the almshouse or hospital, supporting twelve poor aged men, and at the end facing you its chapel, also modern, but owing to the old materials used in its construction, it does not look so. The workmanship of this chapel is very chaste and elegant. At one corner of the

market-place stands the County Hall, a very handsome new building of stone, in the Gothic style of architecture, and in which the Quarter Sessions for the parts of Kesteven are held by adjournment from Bourne. At the northern extremity of the town stands the Grammar-School, a handsome building, just erected, and built in the style of architecture of the early part of the seventeenth century. It is not yet opened, but will be in June. The school was founded by Robert Carr, Esq., in the year 1604, but the old school-house has been taken down some years, and the present one is erected on a new site.

There was once in Sleaford a very large and magnificent castle, built, it is supposed, by Alexander, third bishop of Lincoln, the site of which Stukely, the historian, thinks had been previously occupied by a Roman citadel. In this castle King John sojourned one night, a short time before his death, which took place at Newark. Shakspeare, in his play of King John, as many of our readers will remember, makes him die at Swinstead (or Swineshead) Abbey, near Boston, poisoned by a monk. The expression of silent agony in the poor king's speech, on being brought forth into the open air, is not easily forgotten:

> "Aye, marry, now my soul hath elbow-room;
> It would not out of windows, nor at doors.
> There is so hot a summer in my bosom,
> That all my bowels crumble up to dust:
> I am a scribbled form, drawn with a pen
> Upon a parchment; and against this fire
> Do I shrink up."

Of this castle there remains only a fragment of the wall, nine or ten feet high, and of immense thickness, and the traces of the foundation, ditch, and moat.

There was, also, here what Leland (another antiquarian writer) called "a house or manor-place, lately almost new builded of stone and timber, by the Lord Husey" (a nobleman who was beheaded at Lincoln in the reign of Henry the Eighth, for the part he took in the commotions of the time); but every trace of it has now disappeared, and its site is occupied by a farm-house.

A strange custom of the old feudal times, a relic of their barbarous laws, is still preserved here—the curfew bell. Eight hundred years have elapsed since William the Conqueror sent our ancestors, darkling, to bed with its sound: he and his laws, and it is to be hoped *the spirit of his laws*, have entirely passed away, but still the bell rings on, still

> "The curfew tolls the knell of parting day."

During the civil wars, Sleaford, like its neighbouring towns, was continually harassed by the skirmishing, "the hurryings to and fro of bold and bloody men" of different parties. The following letter, written from this place by Cromwell, will, we have no doubt, be

interesting to our readers. Of all the great men of our history, perhaps there is no one character less understood than that of Cromwell. A glimpse, therefore, into the heart of such a man is indeed valuable; and such a glimpse appears to be given us in this letter:—

"SIR—Wee doe with griefe of hart receive the sadde condition of our armie in the west, and of affaires there. That businesse hath our hartes with itt, and truly had wee winges wee would flye thither. Soe soone as ever my lorde and the foote set mee loose, there shall be noe want in mee to hasten what I cann to that service; for indeed all other considerations are to bee layd aside, and to give place to itt, as beinge of farr more importance. I hope the kingdom shall see that in the middest of our necessities we shall serve them w^th^out dispute. Wee hope to forgett our wants, which are exceedinge great and ill cared for, and desier to referr the many slaunders heaped upon us by false tongues to God, whoe will in due tyme make it apeare to the world, that wee studye the glory of God, the honor and libertye of the parliament for wch we unanimously fight, without seekinge our owne interests. Indeed, wee find our men never soe cheerfull as when there is worke to doe. I trust you will alwaies heare soe of them. The Lorde is our strength, and in him all our hope. Pray for us. Present my love to my freinds: I begg their prayers. The Lorde still blesse you. Wee have some amongst us much slow in action. Iff we would all intend to our owne ends lesse, and our ease too, our businesses in the armie would goe on wheeles for expedition. Because some of us are enemies to rapine and other wickednesses, wee are sayd to be factious, to seek to maintaine our opinions in religion by force, wch wee detest and abhorr. I professe I could never satisfie my selfe of the iustnesse of this warr, but from the authoritie of the parliament to maintain itt in itts rights, and in this cause I hope to approve my selfe an honest man, and single harted. Pardon mee that I am thus troublesome. I write but seldom; itt gives me a little ease to poure my minde, in the middest of callumnies, into the bosom of a friend: S^r^, noe man more truly loves you than

"Your brother and servant,

"*Sep. 6th or 5th, Sleaford,* "OLIVER CROMWELL."

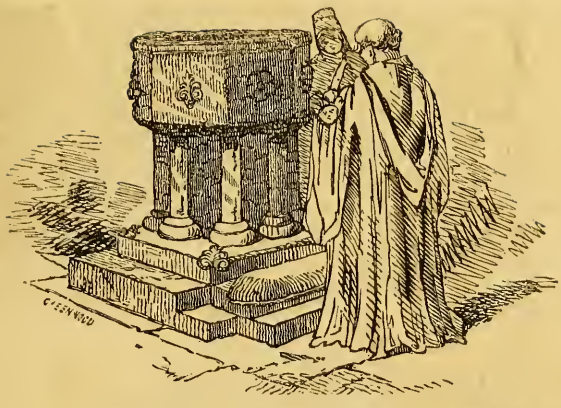
"For Col. Walton, theire in London."

Besides the public buildings before mentioned, there are three chapels—Lady Huntingdon's, Methodists, and Independents, and a small theatre, under the management of Mr. Smedley, open generally about Easter.

There are five annual fair days for cattle, on Plough Monday, Easter Monday, Whit Monday, August 12, and December 20. The one held on August 12 is inconsiderable.

Market-day, Monday.

Population, including the hamlet of Holdingham, 2500.



FONT AT STOW CHURCH.

ASLACKBY.

On the high road from London to Folkingham and Sleaford, and about two miles before you reach Folkingham, you see on the left, lying in the little valley below, the village of Aslackby. And a true specimen of the old English village it is; sloping fields, dotted with sheep, rise around it; a small square embattled tower, hoary with years, seems guarding it on the right, and amid the habitations which repose so calmly around, the CHURCH, as conscious of its high and solemn purposes, uprears towards Heaven its simple beauty.

On the left, as we enter the village from the high road, we find this tower, which is now all that remains of a preceptory of the Knights Templars, built in the reign of Richard the Lion-hearted. The interior consists of two stories. The upper one has been roofed and fitted up as a chamber by the occupant of the farm-house adjoining; the lower one, used as a cellar, appears more in its pristine state; it is vaulted, with groined arches, having in the centre eight shields bearing various coats of arms, and upon the middle one a cross. Near this spot, according to tradition, a round tower formerly stood, which was pulled down, and the materials used to construct the farm-house above alluded to. This edifice still bears the name that for centuries has been attached to the spot, viz. the Temple. On one of the eminences which rise south of the village, is said to be the site of the ancient church of the Templars, and it is certain that about ten years ago, a stone coffin of large dimensions was dug up in the adjoining enclosure. There is a tradition among the villagers of a subterraneous passage

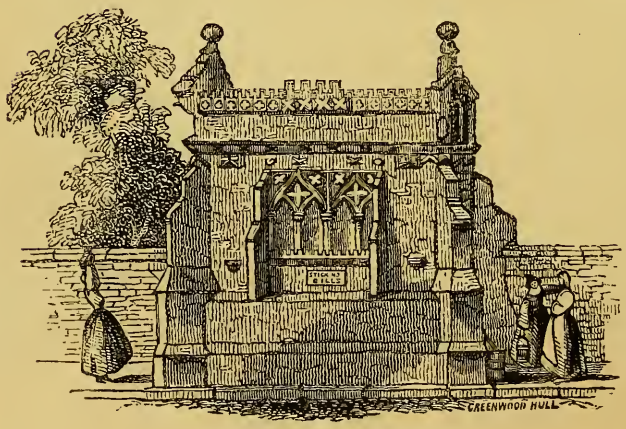
from this church to the Temple before-mentioned. Returning thence into the village, we find an ancient gateway, and in the house to which it is attached some perfect armorial designs, and two very beautiful sun-dials, all in stained glass. About one mile westward, in a field called the *Avelands (from which the hundred derives its name)*, is a large space of ground enclosed by a moat; and here, it is said, about a century ago, the Sessions for this division were opened under a large tree, now no longer standing, and from thence were adjourned to Folkingham.

The living is a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at 12*l.* 10*s.* 1½*d.*

POPULATION, including the hamlets of Millthorpe and West Graby, 455.

SONNET.

Dear English village, grassy nest of peace!
  Where, bird-like, singeth still the human heart;
Never, oh! never, may thy sweet fame cease,
  Thy artless children from thy vale depart.
Long may they there laugh out in harvest glee;
  Down the slant field, among the clover laugh;
Thy ruddy maids sit prattling jocundly;
  Thy sons, the horn, round winter hearthstones quaff:
Unto the simple church, in simple guise,
  Still decently repair as Sabbaths come;
Where, in rude harmony, their voices rise
  To God, to fit them for their heavenly home.
Oh! sick and weary of the world's vain strife,
How glad were I to lead a village life!



CONDUIT, LINCOLN.

Joseph Livesey

W. Wilkins Sculp.

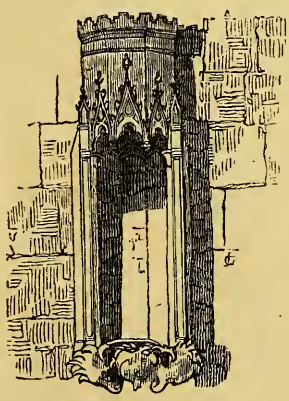
GAINSBOROUGH BRIDGE.

GAINSBOROUGH BRIDGE.

This bridge was built by Mr. Weston, an architect to whose taste and science the Americans were much indebted for his plans for the building of Washington, United States. It was erected about forty years since by a private company. The tolls, which are rather heavy, are justly considered prejudicial to the interests of the town.

THE CATHEDRAL,

So far-famed for its extent and splendour, stands upon the summit of a hill, overlooking the city of Lincoln, part of which lies round its base, and the remainder stretches down the slope of the hill, and along the valley below. From the commanding situation it thus possesses, and from its own stately and towering grandeur, it forms, from a great distance, on all sides, a conspicuous and magnificent object; nor does its interest decrease on a nearer approach. Passing directly through the lower part of Lincoln, up what is called the "Steep Hill" (and truly it is worthy of its name, being the steepest hill we remember in England to have houses on its sides, and to be in the centre of a populous place), on reaching the top, we find, on the right, an ancient gate, called the Exchequer Gate,



NICHE ON THE EXCHEQUER GATE, LINCOLN.

leading into the Cathedral Close (as the area on which the Minster stands, is named), and passing through this, the west front of the Cathedral stands before us.

The prevailing character of the building, with the exception of this west front, is the early style of English architecture, of a peculiarly rich kind, intermixed occasionally with the decorated and later styles.

The *west front* was the work of at least three distinct periods, the centre, with a portion of the towers, being the remains of an

early church, in the Norman or circular style of architecture, which was afterwards increased in size, and formed into a beautiful square façade in the pointed or Gothic style. At a later period, the towers were carried up to their present height. The doorways are richly moulded, and decorated with sculpture. Over the central entrance, in niches, are statues of eleven kings, supposed to represent the monarchs of England who reigned from the Conquest to Edward the Third's time. The towers, which are very beautiful in their outline, are strengthened at their angles by octagonal buttresses crowned with pinnacles: they are 180 feet high, and were formerly surrounded with spires, which were taken down in 1808. Before we carry our description farther, we will endeavour to give the reader an idea of the *ground plan of the Cathedral.* Its form is that of a very long double cross, with a transverse limb at the west end, like a pedestal, made by the unusual breadth of the west front. The plan is subdivided into a nave and choir, with north and south aisles, a grand transept with an eastern aisle, and a second and lesser transept situate nearer to the east end. Besides these principal divisions, there are several chapels and porches, the cloisters, and a chapter-house.

The Cathedral, including the cloisters, chapter-house, &c. covers more than two acres and a half of ground. The greatest interior length is 482 feet, the greatest interior breadth 222 feet; length of the nave 250 feet, breadth 82 feet; two west towers, 180 feet high each; great tower, including the pinnacles, 267 * feet high, and 54 * feet square; breadth of west front 174 feet; height of the nave 80 feet; height of the choir 72 feet; length of the choir 156 feet; breadth (without aisles) of the choir 40 feet.

We shall now walk round the exterior of the Cathedral, and turning to the right, commence with the south side first. We wish it here to be understood, that throughout this article we intend merely to notice such particular objects as we think will be especially interesting to our readers, for to write an *architectural detail* of the building would be as far beyond the scope of our present undertaking, as it would be from our purpose, which is to give the greatest amount of information on the subjects before us, that can be given with entertainment, or at least without weariness to the general reader. And first, then, we find attached to the south end of one of the crosses alluded to in the ground plan, which is the lower or western transept, a very elegant porch, called a Galilee, open on three sides, the fourth leading by large folding doors into the Cathedral. The roof and pillars of this porch are very light and delicate. The origin of the name, and the uses of this porch are thus explained by Dr. Milner in his Treatise on the Ecclesiastical Architecture of the Middle Ages. "There were formerly such porches at the western extremity of all large churches; in these, public penitents were stationed, dead bodies were sometimes deposited previous to interment, and females were allowed

* The figures marked thus * are from Mr. Betham's actual admeasurement.

Drawn by T. Allen — Engraved by J. Rogers

LINCOLN CATHEDRAL.

London & Lincoln. [illegible] JUNE 1835

to see the monks of the convents, who were their relatives." We may gather from a passage in Gervase, that when a woman applied for leave to see a monk, her relation, she was answered in the words of Scripture: "He goeth before you into Galilee, there shall you see him." Hence the word "Galilee." It is well known that at Durham Cathedral, women were not even allowed to attend divine service, except in this part of the church. It is stated, in Brooke's Guide through Lincoln Cathedral, on what authority we know not, that this part of the building was used for the re-admission into the church of excommunicated persons, and a font was sometimes placed in it, to which they were allowed to bring their children to receive baptism. Passing on towards the eastern extremity of the building, we find a porch, and on each side a chapel; this porch being the usual entrance for the bishop, was designed, says Mr. Britton, "in a style of extreme richness, and the workmanship fully equalled the design; but the barbarous hands of fanaticism have demolished the central statue, decapitated the rest, and broken many of the ornaments. The figures over the door represented Jesus Christ sitting in judgment, surrounded by angels, with the dead arising from their tombs, and the jaws of hell open beneath his feet. The arched roof has been exquisitely wrought in perforated wreaths of foliage intermixed with small statues, several of which remain perfect. These sculptures show traces of colour and gilding, the decay of which is not to be regretted. Time has spread a warm, mellow tone over the whole, and long may it remain untouched by any presumptuous attempt to restore or beautify it." The chapels attached to the porch, which are uniform in their architecture, standing out from the body of the Cathedral, are also extremely beautiful.

We are now at the extremity of the south side, and turning the corner to the left, we stand before the *east front*. From the regularity of the general construction of this front, and from the beauty of its detail, it is considered a perfect specimen of pointed architecture. The central window is very large, yet, notwithstanding its size, has a peculiarly light and graceful appearance. Just beyond the east front is the Chapter House. This building is a regular decagon, of considerable height, with a very remarkable abutment formed by arches or flying buttresses, supported by massive piers, which stand several yards distant from the body of the building.

On the north side of the Cathedral we find one more chapel, nearly corresponding in beauty of workmanship with the two lately noticed.

We shall now examine the interior of the Minster, and wonderfully beautiful is its first appearance as we enter the nave. We say beautiful, not in contradistinction to sublime—for there is a sublimity in beauty, and that sublimity is here—but beauty seems to be its great characteristic. The warm, rich colour—which makes you imagine at first the building is but just executed, till you remember, with a smile, moderns are not in the habit of raising *such* buildings—the delicate form of the long range of pillars dividing the

manuscripts, and various curiosities. From the cloister an arched doorway leads us into the chapter-house. The roof of this building is supported principally by a single pillar in the centre, branching off towards the top in every direction.

Among the other principal objects of interest or curiosity attached to the Cathedral, is a very surprisingly curious stone beam or arch, connecting the north and south walls, near the spot where they support the upper parts of the two west towers. Mr. Wild says it is presumed to have been made at the time the upper parts of the towers were begun, to ascertain, in the progress of their erection, whether so great an additional weight could be safely borne. It is in length twenty-eight feet, and rises but one foot four inches, so that if a regular arc, as it appears, it includes no more than twenty-two degrees; the stones are consequently nearly vertical. They are but twenty inches thick, and eleven and a half deep, and on an average about sixteen wide, and without any appearance of being tenanted together. It is also remarkable, that the chord of the arc is not horizontal, but is about thirteen inches lower on the north side than on the south. From this description its liability to be affected by a very trifling settlement at either end, will readily be conceived; and, indeed, such is the delicacy of its construction, that it vibrates very sensibly when only stamped on by the foot. In the great tower there was till very lately a peal of bells, called the Lady Bells, but four of them have been cast into two new bells for the quarters to be struck upon, the others now form a portion of *Great Tom,* into whose existence they have merged theirs, by the assistance of Mr. Mears, of London. Great Tom, which for size was the third bell in England, but for *quality* certainly the first, was cracked in the year 1827; fromwhich period it hung in melancholy silence, till lately it was taken down, broken into pieces, conveyed to London, and, with the addition we have just mentioned, recast. On Monday, April 13, in the present year, it was brought into Lincoln, in public procession, with flags, bands of music, &c., and attended by an immense concourse of persons. At the time at which we write (April 18th) it stands immediately under the centre tower, in which it is to hang in future (it was previously in one of the west towers) the floor of which is being newly laid; as soon as this is completed the bell will be raised to its future exalted station.

For the following measurements we are indebted to Mr. Betham, the architect of the Cathedral.

	Tom of 1610. Ft.	In.	Tom of 1835. Ft.	In.
Extreme perpendicular height to the top of the cannons	6	$3\frac{3}{4}$	6	$0\frac{3}{4}$
. . . . . centre of the crown	4	$10\frac{3}{4}$	5	$0\frac{3}{4}$
. . . . . shoulder	4	$2\frac{3}{4}$	4	$5\frac{1}{2}$
Diameter at the skirt, or broadest part	6	$3\frac{1}{2}$	6	$10\frac{1}{2}$
Circumference at ditto	19	6	21	6
Thickness at the sound bow	0	$5\frac{1}{8}$	0	6
	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.
Weight	4	8	5	8

The ropes with which Great Tom is to be hoisted up being attached to it, the opportunity has been taken of trying its tone, and all who have heard it consider it in every way equal to its predecessor.

Belvoir Castle, which is thirty miles distant, is often distinctly discernible from the summit of the towers.

HISTORY*.—According to Bede, the historian, Christianity was not introduced into Lincolnshire before the year 628, when Paulinus, who came over from Rome with St. Augustine, having seen his apostolical zeal rewarded in the conversion of the whole kingdom of Northumberland, visited the city of Lincoln, where he made many converts, particularly the governor and his household, and built a church; but as Lincolnshire, being part of the kingdom of Mercia, was at that time subject to a pagan monarch, and subsequently within the jurisdiction of the bishops of Mercia, no episcopal see was established in the county till 678, when the province of Lindsey being wrested from Mercia by Egfrid, King of Northumberland, was by him made a separate diocese, the see of which was fixed at Sidnacester, a place now only known by name, and the site of which has been disputed; though Stow, a village a few miles from Lincoln, is now generally supposed to be the place. Nine prelates in succession sat at this Sidnacester; afterwards the see was translated to Dorchester, near Oxford, from whence it was again removed, after the lapse of 137 years, by Bishop Remigius, to Lincoln. The foundations of the Cathedral were laid out, and the building nearly finished, by this Remigius, in 1092, when he died, on the eve of the day upon which he had intended the consecration of the pile should take place. The dedication and completion were effected by Robert Bloet, the immediate successor of Remigius. But being injured by fire in 1124, it was repaired by Alexander, the third bishop, who, to prevent the recurrence of a similar calamity, covered the aisles with a vaulted roof of stone, the pressure of which proving too great for the strength of the walls, Hugh de Grenoble, the sixth bishop, and next principal benefactor to the church, rebuilt much of the present fabric between 1186 and 1200. He was a native of Grenoble, in France, and a distinguished prelate of his time. He died in London, 1200, and his body being brought to Lincoln for interment when the kings of England and Scotland were holding a conference in the city, it received the peculiar honour of being carried on the shoulders of those monarchs from the city gates to the Cathedral close. He was buried in the church, but in consequence of his subsequent canonization, he was disinterred in 1282, and his remains deposited in a shrine of pure gold, which stood nearly in the middle of the presbytery, and which was broken up and carried to the king's treasury by order of Henry the Eighth.

* Principally an abridgment from "Wild's Cathedral"—a very splendid —and, we believe, very faithful work.

manuscripts, and various curiosities. From the cloister an arched doorway leads us into the chapter-house. The roof of this building is supported principally by a single pillar in the centre, branching off towards the top in every direction.

Among the other principal objects of interest or curiosity attached to the Cathedral, is a very surprisingly curious stone beam or arch, connecting the north and south walls, near the spot where they support the upper parts of the two west towers. Mr. Wild says it is presumed to have been made at the time the upper parts of the towers were begun, to ascertain, in the progress of their erection, whether so great an additional weight could be safely borne. It is in length twenty-eight feet, and rises but one foot four inches, so that if a regular arc, as it appears, it includes no more than twenty-two degrees; the stones are consequently nearly vertical. They are but twenty inches thick, and eleven and a half deep, and on an average about sixteen wide, and without any appearance of being tenanted together. It is also remarkable, that the chord of the arc is not horizontal, but is about thirteen inches lower on the north side than on the south. From this description its liability to be affected by a very trifling settlement at either end, will readily be conceived; and, indeed, such is the delicacy of its construction, that it vibrates very sensibly when only stamped on by the foot. In the great tower there was till very lately a peal of bells, called the Lady Bells, but four of them have been cast into two new bells for the quarters to be struck upon, the others now form a portion of *Great Tom*, into whose existence they have merged theirs, by the assistance of Mr. Mears, of London. Great Tom, which for size was the third bell in England, but for *quality* certainly the first, was cracked in the year 1827; fromwhich period it hung in melancholy silence, till lately it was taken down, broken into pieces, conveyed to London, and, with the addition we have just mentioned, recast. On Monday, April 13, in the present year, it was brought into Lincoln, in public procession, with flags, bands of music, &c., and attended by an immense concourse of persons. At the time at which we write (April 18th) it stands immediately under the centre tower, in which it is to hang in future (it was previously in one of the west towers) the floor of which is being newly laid; as soon as this is completed the bell will be raised to its future exalted station.

For the following measurements we are indebted to Mr. Betham, the architect of the Cathedral.

	Tom of 1610. Ft.	In.	Tom of 1835. Ft.	In.
Extreme perpendicular height to the top of the cannons	6	$3\frac{3}{4}$	6	$0\frac{3}{4}$
. . . . . centre of the crown	4	$10\frac{3}{4}$	5	$0\frac{3}{4}$
. . . . . shoulder	4	$2\frac{3}{4}$	4	$5\frac{1}{2}$
Diameter at the skirt, or broadest part	6	$3\frac{1}{2}$	6	$10\frac{1}{2}$
Circumference at ditto	19	6	21	6
Thickness at the sound bow	0	$5\frac{1}{8}$	0	6
	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.
Weight	4	8	5	8

The ropes with which Great Tom is to be hoisted up being attached to it, the opportunity has been taken of trying its tone, and all who have heard it consider it in every way equal to its predecessor.

Belvoir Castle, which is thirty miles distant, is often distinctly discernible from the summit of the towers.

HISTORY*.—According to Bede, the historian, Christianity was not introduced into Lincolnshire before the year 628, when Paulinus, who came over from Rome with St. Augustine, having seen his apostolical zeal rewarded in the conversion of the whole kingdom of Northumberland, visited the city of Lincoln, where he made many converts, particularly the governor and his household, and built a church; but as Lincolnshire, being part of the kingdom of Mercia, was at that time subject to a pagan monarch, and subsequently within the jurisdiction of the bishops of Mercia, no episcopal see was established in the county till 678, when the province of Lindsey being wrested from Mercia by Egfrid, King of Northumberland, was by him made a separate diocese, the see of which was fixed at Sidnacester, a place now only known by name, and the site of which has been disputed; though Stow, a village a few miles from Lincoln, is now generally supposed to be the place. Nine prelates in succession sat at this Sidnacester; afterwards the see was translated to Dorchester, near Oxford, from whence it was again removed, after the lapse of 137 years, by Bishop Remigius, to Lincoln. The foundations of the Cathedral were laid out, and the building nearly finished, by this Remigius, in 1092, when he died, on the eve of the day upon which he had intended the consecration of the pile should take place. The dedication and completion were effected by Robert Blost, the immediate successor of Remigius. But being injured by fire in 1124, it was repaired by Alexander, the third bishop, who, to prevent the recurrence of a similar calamity, covered the aisles with a vaulted roof of stone, the pressure of which proving too great for the strength of the walls, Hugh de Grenoble, the sixth bishop, and next principal benefactor to the church, rebuilt much of the present fabric between 1186 and 1200. He was a native of Grenoble, in France, and a distinguished prelate of his time. He died in London, 1200, and his body being brought to Lincoln for interment when the kings of England and Scotland were holding a conference in the city, it received the peculiar honour of being carried on the shoulders of those monarchs from the city gates to the Cathedral close. He was buried in the church, but in consequence of his subsequent canonization, he was disinterred in 1282, and his remains deposited in a shrine of pure gold, which stood nearly in the middle of the presbytery, and which was broken up and carried to the king's treasury by order of Henry the Eighth.

* Principally an abridgment from "Wild's Cathedral"—a very splendid —and, we believe, very faithful work.

About the year 1239 the fabric sustained considerable injury from the fall of great part of the central tower, owing to the unskilfulness or too great daring of the architect. From this time to 1279 little was done to repair the disaster, when Bishop Sutton rebuilt the tower, though it was then carried no higher than to the part where now the conge windows begin. The upper part of the tower was built in 1306. During all these periods the church was slowly but steadily rising to a perfect state, nearly every bishop enlarging it, and adding to its magnificence. The whole was finished about the end of the fourteenth century.

Prior to the Reformation, the Minster was distinguished for its immense wealth, and the sumptuous costliness of its decorations. Henry the Eighth is said to have taken from its treasury 2621 ounces of pure gold, and 4285 ounces of pure silver, exclusive of two gorgeous shrines; one of St. Hugh, of gold, the other of Bishop John D'Alderby, of massive silver, and numerous pearls and precious stones of the most costly description.

Of all the architects and sculptors of this great fabric, whose labours so justly deserve our admiration, little is known; contemporary chronicles and local registers having hardly recorded more than the name of the patron under whom their genius was exerted, and to whom the merit of *their* works has in consequence been too generally described. For although there are abundant proofs that the science of architecture was much cultivated by the clergy, and that their plans were frequently properly executed under their direction by ordinary masons, it can scarcely be admitted to have been the case in such a work as that under consideration, in which sculpture forms so essential a part of the design, and is so strongly marked by the refinements of professional taste. It is certain, that the great works being at this time erected on the Continent, and particularly in the Italian republics, were designed and superintended by eminent professors, whose lives were exclusively devoted to the study and practice of their art, which usually combined both architecture and sculpture; and it is reasonable to presume that the same was the case in this country, since those rival arts appear more completely and successfully united in the structures of that age than in those of any other period whatever.

The diocese of Lincoln at present contains the counties of Lincoln, Leicester, Huntingdon, Bedford, and Buckingham, and part of Hertfordshire—in all, 1255 parishes, of which 557 are impropriations. It has six archdeaconries, Lincoln, Leicester, Bedford, Buckingham, Stow, and Huntingdon. The bishopric is valued, in the king's books, at 894*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.* The establishment of the church consists of a bishop, a dean, a precentor, a chancellor, a sub-dean, six archdeacons, fifty-two prebendaries, four priest vicars, six lay clerks or singing men, an organist, four boys, called choristers, and six others, called the Burgherst chaunters.

Bishops of the See.—The first bishop of Lincoln was, as we have already stated, Remigius; the first Protestant, Taylor, who lived in Queen Mary's time, and the last Catholic, White, who preached Queen Mary's funeral sermon, and in so doing, offended her successor, Elizabeth, who immediately deprived him of the bishoprick. Amongst the bishops who have ruled over the see, the three following are the most deserving of notice.

Robert Grosseteste *, one of the lights of a dark age, was born of obscure parentage, at Shadbrook, in Suffolk, about the year 1175. He was one of the most learned men of the age; some estimate may be formed of the extent of his attainments, from the fact that they were attributed to magic. So honest and so undisguised was his opposition to ecclesiastical abuses, that he was once actually excommunicated by the Convent of Canterbury. This sentence he treated with the contempt it deserved; it neither abated his zeal, or shook his perseverance. In 1248 he obtained, from Pope Innocent the Fourth, leave to reform the religious orders, and so effectually did he use this permission, that at last the monks appealed in a body to the pope, who not only decided against the English prelate, but added insult to injustice. Grosseteste warmly retorted, almost accused the papal court of bribery, and in a remonstrance which he left behind him, fully exposed its abominable abuses. At length the pope and the bishop came to an open rupture. Grosseteste, it seems, had received an order from the pontiff to promote his nephew, then a mere boy, to the first vacant canonry in the cathedral. An answer was immediately returned, containing an explicit refusal to comply with the request, accompanied with a cutting reproof of the pope's flagitious conduct. This so exasperated his holiness, that he exclaimed, "What! shall this old dotard, whose sovereign is my vassal, lay down rules for me? By St. Peter, I'll make such an example of him as shall astonish the world." But Grosseteste received very calmly the thunderbolts that the enraged pontiff launched against him, and continued to rule over his diocese, with great wisdom and piety, till the year 1253, when he died. The pope was, of course, rejoiced to hear of his death, and even carried his little-mindedness and revenge so far, as to order his remains to be disinterred and burnt. This letter, however, was not sent.

Grosseteste did not surpass the ecclesiastics of his age more in learning than in judgement, piety, and integrity. He also possessed, what was then a rare attainment, an accurate knowledge of the scriptures. He was undoubtedly, take him "for all in all," a great and good man.

Henry Beaufort † was the natural son, legitimized by parliament of John of Gaunt, by Catherine Swynford, who afterwards became his third wife. In 1397 he became Bishop of Lincoln, and soon after Lord High Chancellor of England. Upon the death of his nephew, Henry V., he was appointed one of the guardians of his son, Henry VI., during the latter's minority. Great dissensions now broke out between him and the Protector, Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, which lasted through their lives. Beaufort was soon after this made a cardinal; he was likewise appointed the pope's legate in Germany, and general of the crusade against the Hussites, or heretics of Bohemia, and obtained from parliament the grant of a sum of money and a body of forces, for the more successful execution of his office; but after proceeding to Bohemia, and remaining there some few months, he was recalled by the pope. In 1430 he accompanied the young king into France, and crowned him in the church of Notre Dame, at Paris. But during this time, the Duke of Gloucester not only procured an order of council, prohibiting any of the king's subjects from accompanying the cardinal, if he should leave the king without his permission, but he attempted to deprive him of his bishoprick. On the cardinal's return, for his more effectual security against these hostile attempts, he obtained, by the assistance of the House of Commons, letters of pardon for all offences in which he thought his enemy might at all implicate him. Notwithstanding these precautions, the Duke of Gloucester drew up fourteen articles of impeachment against him, which he presented to the king with his own hands. The examination

* Abridged from Cunningham's Lives of Illustrious Englishmen.
† Abridged from Rees' Encyclopædia.

of these articles took up so much time, that the Protector dropped the prosecution. The cause of the protector's inveterate enmity against Beaufort, is said to have been the part he took in instigating certain persons to accuse and prosecute his duchess for treason, witchcraft, and other crimes. The cardinal died in 1447, about a month after the Duke of Gloucester, in whose murder it was supposed he was concerned. The remorse and horror he felt are exhibited in very impressive characters by Shakspeare in the last scene of the second part of King Henry the Sixth.

> "Died he not in his bed?—where should he die?
> Can I make men live, whether they will or no?
> Oh! torture me no more: I will confess," &c. &c.

Thomas Wolsey *, supposed to be the son of a butcher, was born at Ipswich, in Suffolk, in 1471. After the death of Henry VII., he was recommended by Fox, Bishop of Winchester, to Henry VIII., whose favour and confidence he so conciliated by blending amusement with business, that he eventually supplanted the then ministers, and took their power, uncontrolled, upon himself. His preferments, from this time to his fall, were unexampled for the rapidity with which they followed each other. He was introduced into the privy council 1510; made reporter of the star-chamber, registrar, and afterwards chancellor of the garter; advanced to the sees of Tournay and Lincoln in 1513, to York in 1514, and to the dignity of cardinal in 1515: in the same year he was made Lord High Chancellor of England. Still insatiable in the pursuit of ecclesiastical preferments, he obtained the administration of the see of Bath and Wells, and the temporalities of the abbey of St. Alban's and the rich bishopricks of Durham and Winchester. His pride and love of pomp kept pace with his elevation of rank. In his train of servants, 800 in number, were many knights and gentlemen, and the sons of noblemen acted occasionally as his domestic menials. He founded lectures at Oxford, and afterwards the celebrated college of Christ Church, in that university; he also established a collegiate school at Ipswich. He built a palace at Hampton Court, which was so splendid, that it is said the king grew jealous of its superior magnificence, which coming to the knowledge of the cardinal, he craftily presented it to the king. He further ingratiated himself with Henry, by an arbitrary loan he raised for the supply of his wants; but these measures soon made him odious to the nation. His fall was now rapidly approaching, and the first step to it was the divorce of Queen Catherine, and by the king's marriage soon after to Anne Boleyn, it was virtually consummated. The king first, though not without hesitation, required him to surrender the great seal, and to quit York Place—a palace he had built in London (the present Whitehall). His furniture and plate were seized, and he was ordered to retire to Esher, a palace which belonged to him as Bishop of Winchester. These measures overwhelmed the favourite, destitute as he was of a strong inward resource of magnanimity; and it is stated that he was so transported on receiving a slight mark of favour from the king whilst in this state of depression, that he dismounted on meeting the messenger, and fell on his knees in the dirt, to receive the expression of his master's kindness. Henry, however, was capricious and inconstant, and Wolsey was indicted in the star-chamber. An accusation of forty-four articles was exhibited against him, but he was so ably defended by Thomas Cromwell in the House of Commons, a man whom he had raised from a low condition, that his enemies were defeated. But they were more successful in a subsequent attempt; however, on resigning York Place, with all its furniture, to the king, he received a full pardon. But, in the words of scripture, little could he, indeed, put his "trust in princes," for he was soon after arrested for high treason, and conducted towards London to take his trial. On the road he was seized with a disorder, which obliged him to stop at Leicester, and in a few days caused his death. Shortly before he expired he said, "*Had I but served God as diligently as I have served the king, he would not have given me over in my grey hairs.*"

* Abridged from Rees' Encyclopædia.

SIR HUGH; OR THE JEW'S DAUGHTER.

The bonnie boys o merry Lincoln
War playin at the ba;
And wi them stude the sweet Sir Hugh,
The flower amang them a.

He kepped the ba there wi his foot,
And catch'd it wi his knie;
Till in at the cruel Jews window
Wi speid he gard it flie.

"Cast out the ba to me, fair maid,
Cast out the ba to me:"—
"Ye neir sall hae't, my bonnie Sir Hugh,
Till ye come up to me.

"Cum up sweet Hugh, cum up dear Hugh,
Cum up and get the ba;"
"I winna cum up, I winna cum up,
Without my playferes a."

And she has gane to her father's garden,
Sae fast as she could rin;
And powd an apple red and white,
To wyle the young thing in.

She wyld him sune throuch ae chamber,
And wyld him sune throuch twa,
And neist they cam to her ain chamber,
The fairest o them a.

She has laid him on a dressin-board,
Whar she was usd to dine,
And stack a penknife to his heart,
And dress'd him like a swine.

She row'd him in a cake o lead,
And bade him lye and sleip;
Syne threw him in the Jew's draw well,
Fu fifty fathom deip.

Whan bells were rung, and mass was sung,
And ilka lady gaed hame,
Than ilka lady had her young son,
But lady Helen had nane.

She row'd her mantel her about,
And sair sair can she weip;
She ran wi speid to the Jew's castel,
When a war fast asleip.

"My bonnie Sir Hugh, your mither calls,
I pray thee to her speik:"
"O lady rin to the deip draw-well,
Gin ye your son wad seik."

Lady Helen ran to the deip draw well,
And kneel'd upon her knie;
"My bonnie Sir Hugh, gin ye be here,
I pray ye speik to me."

"The lead is wondrous heavy, mither,
The well is wondrous deip;
A kene penknife sticks in my heart,
A word I dounae speik.

"Gae hame, gae hame, my mither deir,
Fetch me my winding sheet;
For again in merry Lincoln toun
We twa sall never meit."

GAINSBOROUGH CHURCH.

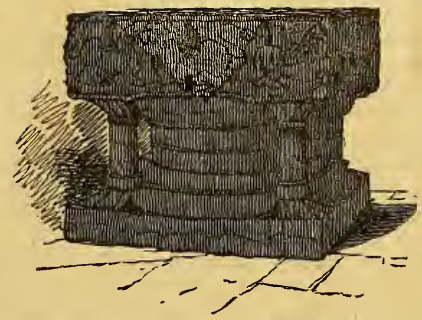
LEADENHAM,

The seat of Colonel Reeve, is a pretty little village on the road between Lincoln and Grantham. The church, partly in the decorated and partly in the later English style, is a very elegant one; the spire, in particular, being most beautifully proportioned. The living is a rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated, in the king's books, at 29*l.* 12*s.* 8½*d.*

TOWER OF THE PALACE RUINS, LINCOLN.

TORKSEY

W. Watkins Sc.



FONT IN LINCOLN CATHEDRAL.

TORKSEY.

THE VILLAGE is situated near to the junction of the Fosse Dyke Canal with the River Trent, and is distant from the city of Lincoln about eleven miles N. W., and from Gainsborough seven miles S. This Fosse Dyke Canal had, from the accumulation of soil during a long period of neglect, become entirely useless, until, in 1744, Mr. Ellison obtained a lease of it from the corporation of Lincoln for 999 years, when he immediately cleaned it out, and thus rendered it navigable. He also built a lock at the point of junction, for regulating the depth of the water in the Fosse Dyke. The navigation of the canal has since become most beneficial to the city of Lincoln, and to the lessee. Though now an obscure village, Torksey is a place of high antiquity, and was formerly of considerable consequence. It is supposed to have been a Roman town, built at the entrance of the Fosse Dyke to secure the navigation of these parts, and as a storehouse for corn. During the Saxon heptarchy its importance was great, and it was on the declining sandy shore here, that Paulinus baptized the Lindisians in the presence of Edwin, King of Northumbria: here, too, was the Tiovulfingacester* of the venerable Bede.

Torksey contained two hundred burgesses, or traders, who enjoyed several privileges, for which they were bound, when the king's messengers came that way, to convey them in their own barges to York, the sheriff supplying them with provisions.

In King John's time two religious houses were founded in Torksey; one, a priory of Augustine Canons, by the king himself, the other, a convent of the Order of St. Benedict (called the Fosse Nunnery), by the inhabitants of the town; the privileges of the latter were confirmed by Henry III. Both were fined to King

* A noted Roman station.

John, a palfrey, for the confirmation of their grants, and that they might not be obliged to plead except before the king himself. At the dissolution of monasteries in Henry the Eighth's time, the revenue of the Priory was valued at 13*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* according to one authority, and 27*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* according to another; and the revenue of the Convent at 7*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* according to one authority, and 8*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.* according to another: there were then but four persons in the Priory, which, in the 35th year of Henry VIII., was granted to Sir Philip Hobby. The Convent, in the 5th year of Edward V. was granted to Edward, Lord Clinton.

The old town of Torksey (which lay on the south of the present village) possessed two churches; there is now but one; which is a small convenient building, where are preserved some stone coffins, found in digging near the site of the Augustine Priory, and also a stone, on which is the carved figure of a female, with an inscription to the memory of Margaret de Multon, once the superior of the Fosse Nunnery, on the site of which the stone was found.

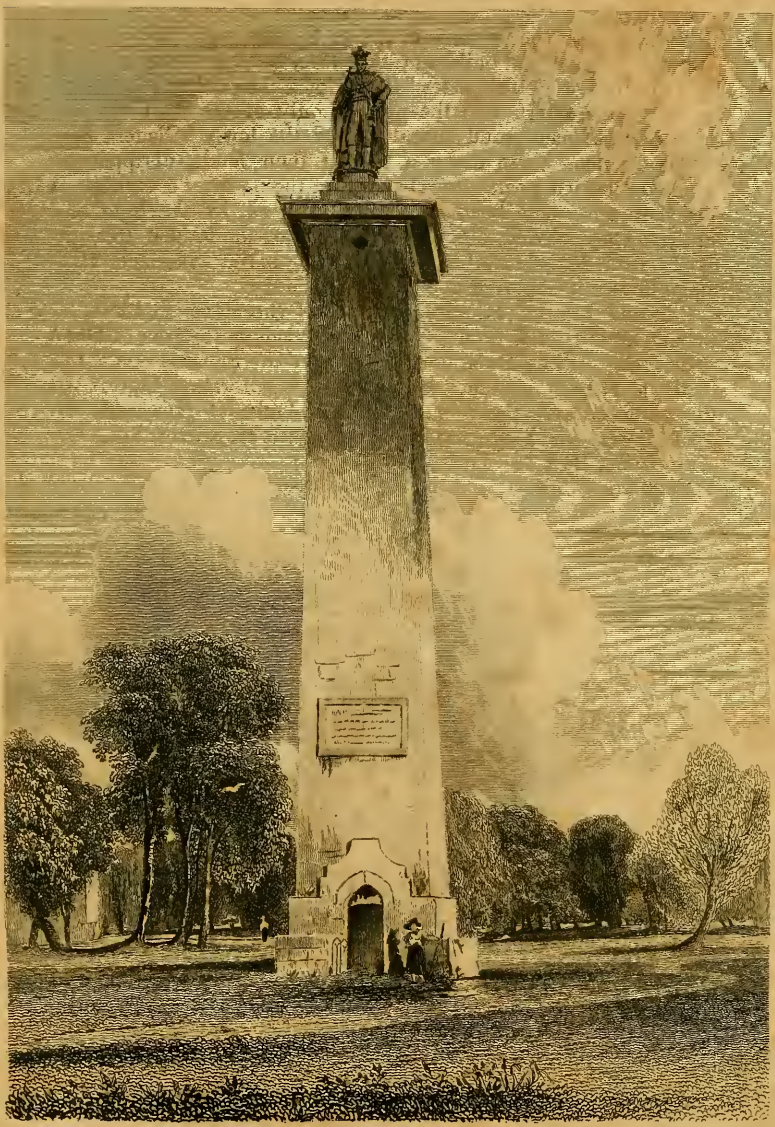
The inn is a rather large building, and evidently of ancient erection; its sign, following the fashion, has changed with its masters. A few years ago it bore a bold clumsily painted hound, and was labelled the *Talbot Inn;* now we see in its stead a simple square board, lettered, the *Hume Arms,* without escutcheon.

The ancient charter of Torksey, we believe, is still preserved, by virtue of which it enjoys the privileges of a fair on Whit-Monday, and a toll on cattle and goods.

The living is a perpetual curacy, held by sequestration, in the archdeaconry of Stowe, and diocese of Lincoln, endowed with 800*l.* royal (Queen Anne's) bounty.

The Castle, or Old Hall, as the villagers term it, is the main attraction of Torksey. We wish we could succeed in conveying to those who have not seen it some feeling of the interest it inspires, but as with all our endeavours we have been able to glean scarcely any well authenticated information respecting it, we must throw ourselves entirely on the imagination of our readers. The situation will be best appreciated by observing our view—the Castle Ruins are there seen standing south-west of the village, close by the river Trent, on the Nottinghamshire bank, and flinging its proud shadow mid-way into the water. Approaching the ruins for the purpose of examination, we find a western front, of some length, with four octagonal turrets. There is also a fragment at the south end, originally part of the offices. The building is a mixture of brick and stone, and the ancient rooms appear to have been spacious. As there is no appearance to indicate that any outworks ever existed, it was evidently intended for a magnificent residence rather than a place of defence*.

* "The present castle is founded on the old Roman granary, a foundation is still visible all along the edge of the original site."—*Stukely.* Whatever may have been the case when Stukely visited the spot, no trace of any such foundation now exists.



W. Watkins, Sculp.

DUNSTON PILLAR,

Tongue & Co. Printers, Lincoln's Inn Saunders's Unit 835

No authentic memorial remains as to who were the founders and occupiers of the building; therefore, history being at fault, we resort to her "elfish sister," Tradition. The oldest inhabitants in the village assert, that the noble family of the Talbots were lords of this once proud mansion, and the lowly villagers have localised among them many a tale of their feuds, disappointed loves, and buried wealth, to talk over on their winter evenings. A few years ago, some boatmen were discovered, by the light of a lanthern they carried, digging, at midnight, for hidden treasure, by the ruined castle wall side!—so strong is the influence of the marvellous yet lingering among our peasantry.

Edmund Jermyn, Esquire, was lord of the manor in 1550; he gave an annuity of 40*l.* out of the parish lands to the poor of Bury, in Suffolk. When Buck took his view of the remains of the Old Hall, in 1726, the manor belonged to Sir Jermyn Davers: it afterwards became the property of the Duke of Newcastle, by whom it was sold to the father of the present proprietor, Sir Abraham Hume, Bart.

Population, 365.

WINDOW IN THE PALACE RUINS, LINCOLN.

DUNSTON PILLAR.

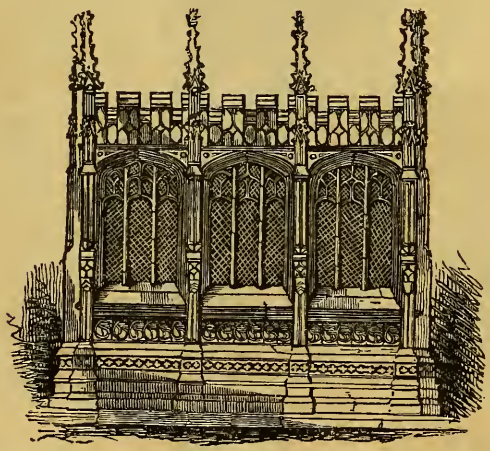
Erected by Sir Francis Dashwood, afterwards Lord le De Spencer, about eighty years ago; was originally intended for a lighthouse, which it was called. The spot it stands upon was then the

centre of a wild open heath, of great extent; but in the course of time, the heath became divided into fields, a turnpike road ran through them, and the lighthouse became useless. Many years after this, the lanthern was blown down in a violent storm: its place was subsequently filled by the colossal statue of George III. that now adorns the top of the pillar, erected in memory of the jubilee, by the late Earl of Buckingham. There are four little buildings surrounding the pillar, at equal distances, which were used many years for the accommodation of parties resorting thither for amusement—tea parties—playing at bowls, quoits, &c. An inhabitant of Lincoln remembers, about fifty years ago, seeing as many as sixteen or eighteen carriages there at one time.

A bust of this Lord le De Spencer is, we believe, still preserved, among several others, at a well-known inn, called the *Green Man*, about two or three miles distant from the pillar, where a club of the neighbouring gentry was at that time held—the busts alluded to being those of the then members of the club.

CASEWICK HALL,

The seat of Sir John Trollope, Bart., is situated near the village of Uffington, about three miles from Stamford. The building is a very fine one.



ONE OF THE CHAPELS ATTACHED TO THE BISHOP'S PORCH, LINCOLN CATHEDRAL.

J. C. Topham Del.t W. Watkins Sculp.

CASEWICK HALL.

GATEWAY IN THE PALACE RUINS, LINCOLN.

STOW

Is now an obscure village, but appears to have been formerly more considerable. It lies northward of the Roman road called Tillbridge Lane, where stands Sturton (or the Street-Town,) hamlet to the parish of Stow: this was, probably, a small Roman settlement. The name of Stow is Saxon, merely signifying *a place*. It was formerly called Stow St. Mary, from the church being dedicated to the Virgin. Some have thought Stow the ancient see of Sidnacester,—the seat of the Bishops of Lincoln before the see was united with Dorchester and removed to that city. Eadhed, or Hedda, was the first Bishop of Sidnacester, A. D. 678; the last was Brightned, or Birthned, about 783, when the Danes ravaged these parts and destroyed all the monasteries and churches. The situation of this little town seems totally unknown and irrecoverable. It may have been at Stow, but nothing remains, beyond probable conjectures, to *prove* the fact. It has been contended for at Caister and Kirton in Lindsey, Hatfield in Yorkshire, and Newark in Nottinghamshire. Stow had a Monastery for secular priests before the Conquest, which afterwards was occupied by Monks of the Benedictine order, who were removed to the Abbey of Eynsham in Oxfordshire.

The Bishops of Lincoln had a Palace at Stow Park, nearly a mile from the church, which was alienated by Hen. Randis, alias Holbeach, who was bishop of Lincoln in the reign of Edward VI. This prelate got Stow Park into the possession of his family, and here his son Thomas resided. It has now only a farm house partly surrounded by a moat and broken ground. The CHURCH is a very ancient structure, built in form of a cross, and appears as old as the Conquest, if not older, as we may judge by the style of its archi-

tecture. The Tower in the centre was added in the 14th century: it is remarkable in its form, which diminishes at the sides in a pyramidical shape. The battlements are ornamented with pinnacles at the corners, and four sculptored figures (now much mutilated) emblematic of the four Evangelists. The west window, and some few others, are much later than the ancient walls, and have been inserted for the sake of giving more light to the interior. In this church there is still a Prebend attached to the Cathedral of Lincoln, and an Archdeaconry. The church contains many ancient curiosities—the principal of these is a Baptismal Font standing on a platform (a wood-cut of which is given in our second number.) It is of massive stone, the basin of eight sides, each side allegorically carved: a short thick round pillar sustains it in the centre, and eight lesser ones at the edge; these, with the central pillar they surround, stand upon a solid square pedestal, where is a carved stone dragon personifying Satan overthrown by Christian Baptism; this figure has formed part of the crest and great seal of the Earls of Lancaster. Here is an antique clock that vibrates once for three or four, instead of *every*, second, and an ancient oak pulpit singularly carved. There is a Wesleyan Chapel here, and a School endowed with 12£. per annum, also a Fair held at Michaelmas. A Court Leet, and a Great Court Baron, is held under the lord of the Manor, Sir W. Amcotts Ingilby, Bart. The farm on the site of the old Bishop's Palace has been occupied by Mr. Cox, farmer, about 20 years. The Park, as it is called, has little of a park-like appearance now, being divided into cultivated fields.

OLD HALL, GAINSBOROUGH.

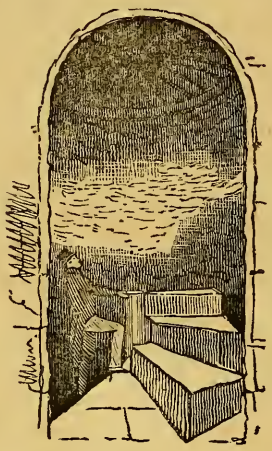
This singular and extensive edifice stands at the farther side of a large open area called the Mart Yard, leading off to the right as we walk down Lord Street to the Trent. The building forms three sides of a quadrangle;—or a front, and two wings joining it at right angles. The wings,—for they are the first portions of the architectural groupe which arrest our attention as we approach—were appended to the main body, or more ancient part of the erection, towards the close of the sixteenth century, by Sir Willoughby Hickman, ancestor of Henry Bacon Hickman, Esq., the present lord of the manor, and son of Sir William Hickman, a wealthy merchant of London, who bought the Manor of Gainsborough of Thomas, Lord Burgh, in the reign of Elizabeth, and was knighted by that Queen. One of the wings bears on its extremity the date of its completion, "1600," with a sun-dial, and the initials of its founder, "W. H.";—the extremity of the other is graced with the family crest. The architecture of the wings, although much injured and defaced by the whole mansion having been let off into workshops and various tenements, bears marks of the rich though modest ornamental style used in the reign of the maiden Queen. The carved wood work of two large rectangular windows in the in-

OLD HALL, GAINSBOROUGH.

terior sides of the wings are sufficient indications of what must have been the rich effect of the whole, ere Time had dealt his ravages on this stately pile. One of the wings seems to have been employed by its knightly and affluent founder for the ceremonial purposes of his establishment. A very richly carved projecting window on the exterior side of this wing, commanding a striking view of the church, gave light to a splendid apartment which in modern times would have formed the saloon of the mansion. The room itself is very spacious, and with its gorgeously carved ceiling and wainscotting, and antique window recess, produces a pleasing train of imaginative recollections in the mind of the admirer of olden times. A row of gigantic chimneys rises behind the other wing, fitting it for the enlarged hospitality practised by the wealthy gentry of the Elizabethan age, and denoting it to have formed the more homely division of the ancient residence. In the Kitchen, which is situated immediately behind the angle where this wing joins the main body of the building, are remaining proofs of the large scale on which domestic matters were conducted by the ancient Hickmans. Two massive grates with enormous smoke-jacks, which were perfect a few years ago, occupy one side of this kitchen. Generous, however, as was the style of hospitality practised by these successors and imitators of the feudal Barons, we question whether equal gladness of heart was ever produced by it to so many thousands during the whole course of their heritage, as was created by modern charity in the single winter of 1816, and experienced in this very room. The poor of the town and neighbouring hamlets were in extreme want from the scarcity of employment and the severity of the weather. Mrs. Frances Hickman, the maiden lady of the manor, since deceased, commenced a subscription for the relief of the sufferers by putting down £100, which speedily swelled to £400; and during several weeks of the inclement season, many thousands were here relieved from starvation by donations twice a week of coal, soup, biscuits, herrings, potatoes, &c.

The central part of the mansion is of different dates of erection, and consequently of varied styles of architecture. Three formally-cut gables crown an abutting part of the front which faces us as we approach from the Mart Yard. The interior of this abutment is a noble winding staircase, leading into what, a century or two ago, was a magnificent gallery. The facing of the whole front is composed of plaster divided by long strips of oak framing, three or four inches broad, running uniformly from the eaves downwards, sometimes crossed by similar strips or occasional bars, and strengthened by short strong slanted or curved beams,—a style of facing common to many English buildings dated at the close of the 16th and commencement of the 17th century. At the angle where the right wing joins the front is an archway bedecked with the remains of rich carving, and conducting us to the back of the central body of the ancient mansion—which is the view given in our plate. This is, in many respects, the most interesting part of the whole pile. On our left, in the corner, stands an imposing brick tower, 80 feet

high, surmounted with a handsome battlement, and adorned with two large mullioned Gothic windows, and four or five smaller narrow pointed ones, or glazed loopholes. In the interior of the tower is a spiral stone staircase,



TOP OF THE TOWER OF THE OLD HALL.

which is often mounted by visitors. The tower, like most other parts of the building, is inhabited. Further right projects the octagonal front of a fine Gothic erection, airily built of stone, and battlemented. At each angle of the half octagon is a delicate buttress, and in each of the five sides a superb pointed window, which in the memory of some of the inhabitants of the town was filled with stained glass, but is now rudely closed with brick. To assist the fancy of our readers in realizing the vanished glories of these beautiful windows, we take the liberty of introducing a matchless description by KEATS "the Young Poet."*

A casement high and triple arched there was,
All garlanded with carven imag'ries
Of fruits, and flowers, and bunches of knot-grass,
And diamonded with panes of quaint device
Innumerable of stains and splendid dyes
As are the tiger moth's deep damasked wings;
And in the midst, 'mong thousand heraldries,
A shielded scutcheon blushed with blood of Queens and Kings.

The apartment to which these windows conveyed the light of heaven, is said to have been (we believe wrongly) a chapel of John of Gaunt's, the royal Duke of Lancaster, and Earl of Lincoln, whose Palace it is also said the Old Hall formerly was. The apartment itself is now a green-room to a small theatre, which is fitted up in a part of what was probably the banquetting hall of that noted Plantagenet, and which was lighted by a small cupola still remaining on the ridge of the building, with a fane fixed on its top.

* He died at 24 years of age.

Whether the brick tower be also an erection of John of Gaunt's, or an earlier building, is unknown. Certain it is, that there was a tower here as early as the reign of Stephen, but whether this or a former one cannot be ascertained. One line of a moat, which, rising from the Trent, anciently took a circuit round the whole town, is still discernible behind the court-yard at the back of the building. Among the celebrated names associated with the original Palace, are those of Alfred the Great and his bride Ethelswitha, whose marriage feast is said to have been celebrated here—though another tradition says it was at Torksey, in the neighbourhood. Sweyne, whom we have before mentioned, is supposed to have kept his court here: and an enclosure is also shown, a few yards from the palace, in which tradition says he was killed in a drunken brawl with his pirate chieftains. That the Danes formed one of their most permanent stations in this neighbourhood is certain, from an encampment of the peculiar form ascertained to have been used by them, found at about a mile's distance from this mansion, and situated on a commanding elevation, in such a position that their fleet anchored in the Trent below was always in their sight. The royal Canute also kept court here occasionally.

On the accession of William the Conqueror, the manor of Gainsborough with its castle was given to Geoffry de Wirce, one of the Norman's successful followers. Remaining records name a Mowbray, a Talbot, and a Percy, among its after possessors; but of all its heritors, none, perhaps, have stamped upon it so much interest as the illustrious Plantagenet mentioned above. His powerful protection, it is well known, saved Wickliffe in the hour when his persecutors arrayed themselves to quench that morning star of the Reformation. The seclusion of Wickliffe in Lincolnshire, after his public trial, is recorded by the biographers of the Reformer; and it is highly probable that the preacher of Lollardism found a refuge from the zealots of the Church of Rome in this very palace of his powerful protector. That he was not unknown to the inmates of the palace of the royal Lancaster appears probable from a tradition often recited among the ancient gossips of humble rank in the town of Gainsborough. We shall briefly relate it, having already expressed our intention to relieve the drier parts of our letter-press by occasional traditionary tales. The catastrophe is dismal:—

> But for the general award of love
> The little sweet doth kill much bitterness.
>
> KEATS.

and we trust our readers, remembering this in their own experiences, and feeling more deeply than ever the exceeding beauty of the *natural* human heart—(for there is an *artificial* one,) will exclaim, (again with Keats,) after this little story of Talbot and the "fair Maid of Lancaster,"—

> Were they unhappy then?—It cannot be—
> Too many tears for lovers have been shed,
> Too many sighs give we to them in fee,
> Too much of pity after they are dead,
> Too many doleful stories do we see,
> Whose matter in *bright Gold were best be read*,

The heir of the high-born Talbots, residing at Torksey castle, wooed the fair daughter of the royal Lancaster: their love was mutual, but the Talbot was only a simple knight in rank, although of equally noble blood with the maiden Plantagenet; beside he was a determined opposer of what he termed the dangerous errors of Lollandism. Their love-passages were forbidden by the stern father of the maid—but she, whose conversion to Lollandism, notwithstanding her frequent converse with Wickliffe, was by no means decided, gave secret encouragement to the knight. They had stolen interviews:—

——— They met, all eves, before the dusk
Had taken from the stars its pleasant veil,
Close in a bower of hyacinth and musk,
Unknown of any.

Parting, they seemed to tread upon the air,
Twin roses by the Zephyr blown apart,
Only to meet again more close, and share
The inward fragrance of each other's heart.

KEATS.

These interviews were contrived by a favourite maid of Lancaster's fair daughter, who at length planned an escape from the castle in a boat prepared on the Trent by the damsel's knightly lover. Being discovered, however, before their escape was effected, the maid of Lancaster was brought back to her father's palace, and imprisoned in a room in the tower. Here

She weeps alone for pleasures not to be;
Sorely she wept until the night came on,
And then, instead of love—Oh! misery!
She brooded o'er the luxury alone:
His image in the dusk she seem'd to see,
And to the silence made a gentle moan,
Spreading her perfect arms upon the air,
And on her couch low murmuring "Where? Oh! Where?"

Would she had died thus—but it is said she was here starved to death by her pityless sire. But as we do not love horrors, we would rather think a second version of this tale to be the true one, in which the unhappy damsel escapes to a monastery, and dies there. However, be either account true or false, we remember well in our childhood, with what shuddering horror we used occasionally to steal along the desolate gallery, and peep into the black looking room, said to be the identical one where the fair lady, or her affectionate damsel, perished.

SWEYNE AND CANUTE.—Ethelred, young and wanting in both courage and capacity sufficient to govern his subjects, was King of England when the plundering Danes commanded by Sweyne, King of Denmark, sailed up the Humber, and made a powerful descent upon the Kingdom. All *Lindesey* was laid waste, and slaughter and miseries innumerable returned upon the unhappy people of every quarter of the land. These horrors were revenged, some time after, by blacker horrors, viz. a massacre, by the English, of those Danes who for years had been domesticated within their communities; it occurred on a Sunday, when the Danes usually bathed. Shortly after, Sweyne shook the whole Kingdom into ruin. Towns were sacked and burnt,—whole Streets were devastated by fire and sword,—and the ground flowed with human blood. Ethelred, "the unready," fled with

his Queen Emma and her two Sons into Normandy, and Sweyne received the "right divine" of the regal power; but lo, in a drunken brawl, he was killed a few weeks after in Gainsborough. *Canute*, his son, succeeded to his ill-won power, and shortly after the unhappy and inglorious Ethelred dying, *his* son, Edmund Ironside, opposed himself determinedly to Canute; and the Crown was battled for hardily till the nobles of both party interfered, and tired out with blood-shedding, obliged the Princes to divide the Kingdom between them. Lincolnshire was in Canute's division. A month after this the brave and, as it seems, conscientious Edmund was murdered. Canute, upon this, swayed the whole kingdom, sending Edmund's two sons to his Swedish ally, requesting him to bestow upon them their father's fate; but the Swede was more merciful, and placed them both under sound protection. But now did Canute commence a higher and a better system of policy; and by practising justice and protecting equally the lives and properties of the English and Danes, he won some degree of affection, and even veneration. To secure himself entirely, he married Emma, Queen of the deceased Ethelred, and mother-in-law of the murdered Edmund Ironside. We may feel a little dubious of the holiness of such a match; bnt it is impossible to look into history without experiencing perpetual disgusts at what is recorded there: it will be well, if, from the perusal, we become better satisfied with our own times, and with the advances that we have made, and are making. After a period Canute, by conquests and valour, attained the utmost height of all the grandeur that he knew of; and having no more wars or intrigues to prosecute, wearied—as the custom is—of Glory! he now turned Devotee; built churches, endowed monasteries, enriched ecclesiastics, and gave revenues to chauntries, where prayers were to be said for the souls of those fallen in battle against him; and, what was better, made such compensation as was in his power, for the injuries he had done to the living; and ruled with exact justice. He died about 1035,—the most powerful monarch of his time, Sovereign of England, Denmark, and Norway.

The incident relating to Canute, that school-boys learn from their Speakers, affords, if true, a favourable specimen of his better nature,—late learned in much subtle and elevated wisdom;—we have pleasure in concluding this sketch of his life with so beautiful and profound a lesson. Some of Canute's flatterers, breaking out one day in admiration of his grandeur, exclaimed that every thing was possible for him: upon which the monarch, it is said, ordered his chair to be set on the sea shore,* while the tide † was rising; and as the waters approached, he commanded them to retire, and to obey the voice of him who was lord of the ocean. He feigned to sit some time in expectation of their submission; but when the billows still advanced, and dashed over him, he sprung back, and remarked to his courtiers, every creature in the universe was feeble and impotent, and that power resided with One Being alone, in whose hands were all the elements of nature; who could say to the ocean, *Thus* far shalt thou go, and no farther; and who could level with his nod the most towering piles of human pride and ambition.

* Supposed by many the shore of the Trent, not a hundred yards from the castle, consequently convenient for removal of his chair thither.

† The swell of the rapid Hygre on the Trent would favour Canute's purpose much more than an ordinary tide—this renders it more likely that the occurrence took place here.

OBSERVATORY, LINCOLN.

BARTON

Is 34 mile N. from Lincoln, and 167 N. from London, on the road from Kingston-upon-Hull. It stands on a gentle acclivity, rising from the south bank of the Humber. The traveller from Lincoln journeys for near 20 miles through a flat level country, along a road almost as straight as a line can be drawn, being the ancient Roman Road, called Ermin-Street. Eleven miles on this side of Barton we pass through Brigg: here we saw the coffin containing the corpse of the Hon. George Pelham, brother of Lord Yarborough, and resting on its way to the family Mausoleum, 9 miles off. Near Barton, a village appears at almost every mile. Elsham, seat of T. G. Corbett, Esq., M. P.; Worlaby belongs to John Webb, Esq.: he was one of three illegitimate sons endowed with three parishes. Bondby is pretty: it consists of extensive farms belonging to Lord Yarborough. Saxby, a charming place, the property of J. W. Barton, Esq. Horkstow, seat of John Tufnall, Esq., and partly his property and partly Lord Yarborough's. South Ferraby, seat of Sir John Nelthorpe, yet a minor, who has very extensive possessions in this district. It is admirably situated on the side of the first hill of the Wolds extending 40 or 50 miles S. E. through the county, cut in two as it were by the Humber.

W. Watkins Sculp.

BARTON

From the third hill of this range the rivers Humber, Trent, and Ouse, and York Minster may be distinctly seen. The coaches run through Barton to the Humber side, a short mile from the market-place. A drain, used for harbourage, borders the way on the right. Barton Ferry is, perhaps, the oldest we have in the land; and Barton has derived its chief consequence from it; but it appears this ancient ferry is on the 6th of April next to be stript of its most profitable honours, by a new route being marked out for the mail, which has for a long time sent the Hull letter bags across, to and from here; but is after that to forward them by a ferry, lately established at New Holland, "without trade and almost without inhabitants." A trial of the two ferries was ordered by the postmaster general, and the light mail cart that traversed the land of the New Holland route, outstript the speed of the mail coach with luggage and passengers, so that the former obtained over Barton an advantage of about three minutes of time. There appears little room to doubt, that when a loaded mail is substituted (as it must be) on the New Holland road,—or, perhaps, when a hard winter should alter the state of the Barrow roads by New Holland,—that the advantages would be equal, or, considering the trade and population of Barton, on the side of Barton; at least, such is the general opinion, and it was very decidedly expressed at a public meeting of the magistrates, clergy, gentry, and inhabitants of Barton on the 23rd of June. In public resolutions they pronounced the Barton route to be "entitled to a decided preference over that of New Holland," and declared themselves much "aggrieved by the decision of the postmaster general," which, as "based upon error," they hope will be annulled. The letters, when sent by Barton route, go by mail steam packet to Hessle, less than a mile across, whence they are instantly conveyed by a mail on land to Hull: when sent by New Holland, go thither from Brigg by a light mail cart, and then across the Humber to Hull, and the passage is one mile more by water, and a quarter or half a mile more by land, than Barton route.

A horse-boat conveys cattle and carriages every day coming with the tide. A market sloop plies on market-days when the morning tide favours. Barton people can go to Hull for 1d.; Hull people to Barton and back for 2d.; Strangers 4d. This is a privilege yet in force from the ancient ferry charters. There is one steam packet to and from Hull; it leaves Hull at 7 o'clock, returns from Barton at 8; leaves Hull again at 12, returns again at 2; leaves a third time at 4, and starts from Barton again at half-past 6. Some years ago, before the packet was established, a hoy sailed once a day; of course the packet has benefitted the public. The fares are 6d. and 1s; the accommodation appeared to us not so good by any means as such a continual transit of passengers should obtain. There is an export of corn, malt, bricks, tiles, starch, &c. and an import of coals, &c. From the ferry we walk by the side of the drain towards the town: it mainly consists of nar-

row, short, irregular streets, in which there has been little alteration made for a long period. Green shrubs and trees mix pleasantly with the houses, some of which are modern and very pretty, whilst others are very old. The Market-place contains some good shops and a handsome inn, "The George." Beyond this area, a lofty mill stands on one side the street, (Barton has several good mills.) Further on is a raised enclosure, with fine thick elm and walnut trees; this is Bardney Hall, a very ancient house, once, we believe, a monastery.

In 1784, a society was entered into by the inhabitants to secure relief for themselves and their relatives in sickness and old age. There are now 140 members. A Masonic Lodge, St. Matthew's, No. 408, the earliest established in the county, is held at the George Inn. There are no particular winter assemblies held, and the only Music Society is one of young persons, who among themselves pay a master. The Theatre is only a barn, but neatly fitted up, which Mr. Smedley, an old veteran in theatrical service among the market towns of Lincolnshire, opens once in two years, in June.

The principal School is one on the mutual instruction system; a Mr. Pitman, from London, is master. An Infant School has been added to it. A fat cattle market is held fortnightly; a corn market every Monday; (this is a fine corn district,) and the yearly Fair on Trinity Thursday. The town is within the jurisdiction of the County Magistrates. Constables and other officers are appointed at the Court Leet of the Manor, (which belongs to the crown,) held half-yearly. The Church of St. Peter is very antiquated; the lower part of the tower is, probably, one of the few specimens we have of real Saxon architecture.* St. Mary's seems to have been built as a Chapel of Ease to St. Peter's. It is principally early English, of which the tower is an elegant specimen. A small organ in each church has been built by subscription; the bells are not very good. There is a curious custom observed; a bell is rung from 7 to 8 every evening, from the getting in of the first load of barley in August till Shrove Tuesday. The origin of the custom is vulgarly said to be this:—An old lady lost herself in the fields or fens around, and found her way back to Barton by the sound of this evening bell;—so she gave property to keep up the practice. We may just observe, that similar traditions exist in Gainsborough, and in Leeds in Yorkshire.

Chapels.—Independent, Primitive, Wesleyan, and Catholic.

Barton was once noted for its commerce, until Edward I. made Kingston-upon-Hull a free borough, which being near (lower down the Humber,) drew away the trade from Barton. The town has once, doubtless, been large and important.

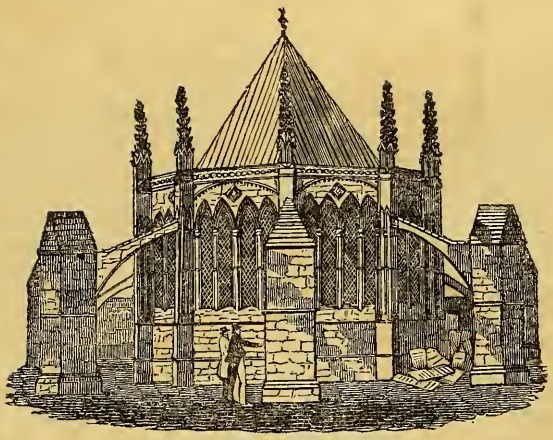
Population.—3,233.

* In No. 2, a wood cut of this church was given, but by mistake was called St. Mary's.

Joseph Livesey

THE HUMBER FROM BEACON HILL, NEAR BARTON

London & [illegible] John Saunders, Junr 18[illegible]



CHAPTER HOUSE, LINCOLN CATHEDRAL.

(See Description of the Cathedral, Page 19.)

THE HUMBER,

FROM BEACON HILL, NEAR BARTON.

This plate may be said to describe itself as much as is necessary; however we will add a word or two. Standing on the spot from whence our artist has taken his picture, before you, in the valley, is Barton stretching down to the water. On the opposite bank is the village of Hessle, and towards the right, in the distance, is Hull:—the two last objects are not discernible in our picture, being too minute to be made out.

ENTRANCE TO THE GRAND HALL, PALACE RUINS, LINCOLN.

(See Description of Palace Ruins, Page 10.)

BOSTON.

The town and port of Boston stand upon the river Witham, about five miles from its mouth, being 32 miles S. E. of Lincoln, and 116 N. from London. Its site, as well as the country for many miles round, is what is sometimes expressively called "a dead flat." The parish is about two miles long, and one mile broad; the town takes up about half this extent. Boston was at one time a place of immense trade and wealth, as the fact of Boston paying the largest amount (with the exception of London) towards a general tax levied on the ports of England, satisfactorily proves. The town, on the east side of the river, principally consists of one long and slightly curving line, running from the Spilsby road at one end, towards the road to the sea coast at the other, bearing in its course the respective names, Wide Bargate, Bargate, Market-Place, and South Street, crossed at right angles in the market-place, by various lanes, &c. leading into other short streets; and on the western side of the river, by a long street called High-Street, running from the bridge to the London road; and from this street, another long one runs at right angles, called West-Street, towards the road to Sleaford. The general appearance of the town is very good; it is well lighted and paved, the houses generally, even of the lower classes, appear to wear an air of comfort; the streets are generally broad, and the Market-Place particularly, is a very noble spacious area, around which are the principal shops.

The first historical notice that we possess relative to Boston, is in the Saxon Chronicle, where it is stated "that St. Botolph built a monastery here, A. D. 654, upon a desert piece of ground given him for that purpose by Ethelmund, king of the South Angles." This monastery, and the town (if any then existed) were destroyed by the Danes in 870. From that time nothing further is known till William the Conqueror's reign, when the land in the neighbourhood having been granted in shares to three or four earls, his followers, and who fixed their residences in the vicinity, Boston rose rapidly into importance. In 1241, King Henry 4th gave by special charter to the Earl of Richmond, the town of Boston with the soke and the faire. Some idea of the importance of the town may be gathered from the fact, that about this period, or soon after, merchants from Ypres, Cologne, Caen, Ostend, Arras, &c. had establishments in the town; and also from the perusal of the following document, extracted from the great roll of the time of the 17th Edward 1st.

	£.	s.	d.
The total receipt of Customs for wool and leather, at all the principal ports of England, was	8,023	6	10¾
For Hull	951	4	8¼
St. Botolph (Boston)	3,049	14	1½
London	2,304	5	9

The amount of duties collected at the other ports was trifling in comparison with these three, and consequently the traffic of Boston, surpassing as it did even that of the metropolis, and constituting more than one-third of the customs collected throughout the kingdom, must have been immense. The annual mart held here was the emporium of business for the great part of the eastern side of the kingdom; and as it must be observed that in those times there were few or no shops, &c., consequently the public generally resorted to those marts, to purchase nearly all the necessaries as well as the luxuries of life, such as cloth, groceries, &c. &c. Boston mart appears to have been of the most famous of these. Two great misfortunes befel the town in 1280 and 1286: in the former year a fire having destroyed the greatest part of the town, and in the latter, a flood inundated the whole district. But a still more ruinous visitation fell upon Boston only the year after, when one Robert Chamberlayne and his companions, for the sake of plunder, fired the town in three places during the great mart; and it is said, "the streams of gold, silver, and other metal, ranne molten into the sea." Chamberlayne was caught and hanged, although without making any confession respecting his confederates. In consequence of the dreadful losses sustained by this diabolical deed, the trade of Boston declined very much, and some years passed before it began to recover itself. About 1309 the first stone of the Church was laid. In 1369 Boston was made a staple town for wool, leather, &c. The appearance of the town at this time is well described by a recent writer.* "The now spacious market-place was then covered with narrow streets of low houses, amidst which rose an ancient market-house and cross; the principal shops, then called booths, being situated in a narrow lane, which ran from the market-house to the Dominican Friary, and some few others in Strait Bargate. The confined streets, much obscured by the projecting of the upper parts of the houses on both sides, were rendered almost impassable in foul weather, by a large gutter, which ran down the middle of them, in the style of some of the best streets of Paris in the present day. The outsides of the houses were, for the most part, painted with some grotesque being, which, however, was seldom distinguished, in consequence of the dingy effect imparted by smoke, dirt, and the weather. At the corner of every street stood a wooden crucifix, or saint, to call forth the devotional feelings of the passers-by, which displayed themselves by a momentary genuflection, or the equally brief action of making the sign of the cross; except on particular occasions, such as fasts or feasts, when every poor person considered it a point of conscience to present his favourite saint or patron with the end of a candle, so that the rudely carved representative of the holy man might at those times be seen with twenty or thirty candles burning before it

* Mr. J. Martin, in "May Fair four centuries ago.—Boston, 1833."

at noon day. A wall surrounded the town, having fortified gates at the different entrances, the situations of some of which are still indicated by the names of streets, as Bar-gate and Worm-gate. A toll was levied to support this wall, which was then rendered absolutely necessary for the safety and welfare of the town, by large bands of marauders, who often scoured the country, not unfrequently headed by gentlemen of wealth and influence. On the eastern side of the wooden bridge over the Witham was a strong arched gate-way, guarded by halberdiers and pikemen, who, under the patronage of St. Botolph, a grim stone figure of whom stood in a niche over the guard house door, levied a toll upon all passengers."

At this time many religious houses existed in Boston: the order of Carmelites had a large priory in Boston: the order of White Friars seems to have been a still more important one here: among the monks of the latter was George Ripley, a famous chemist, and John Hornby, called Hornet bee, on account of his stinging style. The Carmelites called themselves "Brothers of the Blessed Virgin;" and one John Stokes, a Dominican, told them, in ridicule, then they must be the uncles of Christ, and called upon them to *prove* their pedigree: Hornby did so, by a Vision! and the Pope gave his sanction to its truth. Of all these Religious bodies, the Franciscan Grey Friars seem to have possessed the most ability: they were an ingenious and enterprising class of men. The famous "Mysteries," or "Miracle Plays," from which arose our English Drama, were exhibited here by them.

There were also, at this time, associations, partly of an ecclesiastical, partly of a commercial kind, called Guilds. Of one of these, the Guild of the Blessed Mary, John Fox * has a curious passage, nearly as follows:—Two champions, well furnished with writings and money, and all other things necessary for so costly an exploit, were sent to Rome; but, at Antwerp meeting Thomas Cromwell, they expressed to him their fears, and persuaded him to join them. The three arrived at Rome, and Cromwell, loth to spend much time, and more loth to spend his money, and knowing nothing was to be done at Rome without presents, devised a certain plan, and when the Pope had newly come from hunting, Cromwell and his companions appeared without his pavilion with a "three mans song," as it was called, and "all in English fashion" bearing dishes of fine jelly, such as had never been seen in Rome before. The Pope, marvelling at the strangeness of the affair, and finding they were Englishmen, willed them to be called in:—Cromwell, with due homage, presented his jelly junkets, "such as Kings and Princes only," said he, "vie to feed upon," and desired the Pope "to accept the same from his poor suitors," &c. Pope Julius by-and-by commanded his cardinal to taste, who liked it extremely well, on which the Pope

* Author of "The Book of Martyrs," born in Boston.

ate, and enquired how it was made; whereupon, hearing their suit, he, without more ado, stamped both pardons, and the three returned merrily to Boston. The advantages thus obtained were importantly beneficial to the trade of Boston; amongst them were these:—That they should have as much pardon as if they had personally visited Rome,—that, once in their life, or at the hour of death, they should receive full remission of all sins,—that they *should be released from all Lent observances,*—and that the remissions due to them on visiting certain places, should be given on their entering their parish church, and saying a Paternoster, Ave-Maria, and Creed,—and that the souls in purgatory, whom they chose to pray, or have prayed for, should be released from all paines. Strange, that an absurdity so obvious, should impose upon the people; but, as Fox says, "this was all good religion then."

About 1570, the port of Boston appears to have gone very nearly to ruin. This seems to have arisen from the great difficulty of navigating vessels up to the town, from the alterations time was daily making in the channel of the river, and from the want of sea marks. In the commencement of last century, the enclosure and drainage of the immense tracts of land, called the East, West, and Wildmore Fens, added greatly to the commercial importance, as well as to the salubrity and productiveness of the district. And very lately the navigation has been greatly improved by the making of a new cut, beginning about three miles from Boston, and continued for the length of a mile to the Deeps, (that part which connects the Witham to the sea,) under the direction of Sir John Rennie.

There is one great inconvenience relating to the domestic economy of the town, which the inhabitants suffer under, viz. the want of water. In the year 1711, an act was passed in the 10th of Queen Anne, to supply Boston with water, by means of an aqueduct from the Catchwater drain to a reservoir at Cowbridge, about a mile from Boston, from whence it was conveyed by pipes into the town. But, strange to say, in consequence of the unusual plentifulness of the water just at that time, the inhabitants of course did not care to have the water from thence at the necessary expense, the works, therefore, fell into decay, and the ground reverted to the crown. But now, and for many years past, the inhabitants have experienced great inconveniences from the want of water: numerous attempts have been made to obtain a supply, by boring, but with little or no success.

At present, says the Corporation report, the state of trade appears to be by no means flourishing in Boston. Two great failures of Bankers in 1814, for £500,000 occasioned great distress. The states of shipping and agriculture are said to be much depressed; and the excessive competition in all branches of trade, occasions profits to be very low. The average wages of labour (except agricultural) are about 2s. 6d. per day; agricultural, about 2s.

Public Buildings.

The Church.—Of the public buildings of Boston, we must first notice the Church. The architecture of this noble building is principally of the ornamental or middle Gothic (or English.) The first thing that strikes the spectator is the most unusual height of the tower, or, we should rather say, its apparently unusual height; for it is not higher than the main tower of Lincoln Cathedral; but that rises over the body of the church, which partly decreases the height to the eye; but this is at one end of the church, and rises from the ground without any interruption, to the height of nearly 300 feet. This tower is very beautiful; on its top is a kind of open stone-work, of a very rich kind, called the lantern, from its having been formerly used for that purpose. It was lighted nightly, for the use of mariners. The general view of the interior is grand, arising from the general lightness and ample size and proportion of every part, rather than from any peculiar elegance. The groined roofs of the aisles are very fine. There is here a copy, by Inigo Jones, of Reuben's magnificent Picture, divided into four compartments, representing the Annunciation, Presentation in the Temple, Crucifixion, and the Ascension. The whole masonry of this noble structure is worthy of the design, scarcely any crack or settlement being perceptible; indeed the latter defect was amply provided against by the immense foundations, the courses of which have been found to extend under the river. The Assembly Rooms, in the Market-Place, form a very noble modern building, built about 1811, at an expense of about £20,000. The interior is divided into various rooms, one of them, where the balls are held, of great size, and very handsomely fitted up. Attached to it, on the ground floor, are poultry, butter, and fish markets. The Bridge, of cast-iron, is a very elegant one. It consists of only one arch, which is a small segment of a circle, and which is 86 feet in the span, and 39 feet broad. It was built between 1803 and 1807, at an expense of £22,000, by the Corporation. The Town Hall, in South-Street, is a fine old building, formerly belonging to one of the Guilds. The window facing the street is particularly deserving of notice. There is here, a very splendid painting of Sir Joseph Banks, once recorder of Boston. It was presented by himself. The Grammar School, South End, is another ancient building no less interesting. It stands upon a piece of ground called the Mart Yard, from the great mart formerly being held here. The Theatre, in Red Lion Square, is fitted up in the interior very handsomely, and, considering the size of the town, may be called a large one: it is under the management of Mrs. Robertson, the members of whose company, (entirely unknown to us,) we have invariably heard spoken of, as individuals as highly esteemed in their private as in

BOSTON CHURCH.

London & Lincoln. JOHN SAUNDERS. JUNE 1835

Engraved by J. Rogers

THE ASSEMBLY ROOMS MARKET PLACE BOSTON.

their public lives. Would it were always thus! and a noble profession would not long suffer under the stigma, which, not its own demerits, but those of its disciples, have too often inflicted on it.

In the immediate neighbourhood are two brick Towers, one called Kyme, the other, Hussey Tower. They are very similar in architecture, and appear to have been built about the same period. They are both quadrangular, battlemented, with parapets, or the remains of them, at three of the corners, and an octagonal turret at the other, containing the staircase. The workmanship of both are of a rude kind: there is nothing peculiarly worthy of notice known concerning either, excepting the few particulars we can glean of the builder, or possessor, of one of them, Lord Hussey, and which will be appended to our account of Lincoln.

There is a Public Dispensary in the town.

There are two Gaols,—one upon the London Road for the Holland division,—the other in South Place, for the borough. The following excellent remarks are copied from the Corporation Report. "The gaol is not large enough to carry into effect the provisions of the law respecting the classification of prisoners, and thus there is no separation of the untried from the convicted;—of the young prisoner, who is committed for the first time for some small offence, from the old and hardened offender. Most peculiarly hard is the condition of the female prisoner: the young girl, committed for some trifling misdemeanour, is consigned through day and night, to the society, perhaps, of the most abandoned and unblushing prostitutes."

The Baths, at one extremity of the town, and Vauxhall Gardens, at another, may here be mentioned. The baths were erected a year or two ago, by public subscription, under the superintendence of S. Sanders, Esq., to whose exertions the inhabitants are indebted for this excellent institution. Hot, cold, and vapour baths, may be obtained any hour of the day. We were particularly pleased to see one bath set apart for general use, free from any charge. A regulation of this kind will do more to prevent bathing in forbidden places, than all the myriads of notices usually stuck on walls, holding out threats to offenders in this way. The arrangement is altogether creditable to the shareholders. Vauxhall gardens are an imitation, on a smaller scale, of the famous gardens of that name in the metropolis.. They are prettily laid out, and the various amusements of the place well serve "to beguile a weary hour." The maze certainly puzzled us very much; and, once in, we began very heartily to doubt whether we should ever get out again, till we were relieved by some gentlemen, who, elevated on a sort of temple in the centre, to burlesque a magnificent line of Shelley's,

"Saw, as from a tower, the end of all.

Municipal Government.*—Boston is a borough by prescription, but is chiefly governed by a charter of 37th Henry 8th. The title of the corporation is Mayor and Burgesses of the Borough of Boston, in the County of Lincoln. Its officers, named in the charter, are a mayor, recorder, deputy recorder, 12 aldermen, 18 common-councilmen, coroner, town clerk, judge of the court of admiralty, gaoler, marshal of the court of admiralty, 2 sergeants-at-mace, and deputy clerk of the market. The other officers of the corporation are erection bailiff, chamberlain, chaplain of the gaol, beadle, town-crier, surveyor to the corporation, and land agent to the corporation.

The courts of Quarter Sessions are held here in the Town Hall; the periods are not fixed, but are generally arranged to suit the convenience of the deputy recorder. Petty Sessions are held every Friday. A Court Leet is held once a year. A Court of Admiralty also once a year, for the regulation of maritime affairs. A Court of Record, or Pleas, is held once a fortnight, for the trial of all actions, real, mixed, or personal. A Court of Pre-pondre is held during the three fairs, for the summary trial of disorderly persons. There is a Court of the Clerk of the Market, and a Court of Requests. The Police, under the superintendence of the mayor, consists of one chief and eleven petty constables: they wear the dress of the London police.

Chapels.—A Chapel of Ease has lately been erected in High-Street, and is one of the handsomest modern structures Boston possesses. We shall give a wood cut of it in another page. The following are the Dissenting Chapels:—The Independant, in Grove-Street; Catholic, in Horncastle-Road; Wesleyan, in Red Lion-Street; Baptist, in Liquor-Pond-Street; Particular Baptist, in High-Street; Zion, or New Methodist Connexion, in West-Street; Unitarian, in Spain Lane; and Society of Friends, at Main Ridge.

Education.—The different public Schools are the "Public Schools," in St. John's Lane, for boys and girls; the "National School," in St. John's Row, for boys and girls; the "Grammar-School," South-end, for boys; the "Free-School," in the Church Yard, for boys; the "Blue Coat School," Red Lion Street, for boys and girls; and an "Infant School," in Grove Street. About 800 children are taught in the different Sunday schools. †

Libraries.—The public libraries are, the "Boston Library," in the Market-place; the "Permanent Library," in the Church Yard; the "Library of the People," in Church-Street; the "Unitarian Library;" and a very small one, called the "Athenœum." The first three have news-rooms attached to them.

Representation.—The right of voting is enjoyed by the £10 householders of the Reform Bill, and the old Freemen. The number of voters at the election for 1834 was 1813. The present members are J. T. Brownrigg, Esq. and John Wilks, Esq.

* From the Corporation Report.—The Corporation Reform Bill, now in progress through the House of Lords, will shortly make this account of the Municipal Government no more than a record of what *was* in July, 1835.

† From the Corporation Report.

COMMERCE.—The principal trade of Boston now is in corn. The granaries here are numerous, and some of them exceedingly large. We were told that Boston ranked third in importance among the ports of England for the shipment of grain. There is also a Hamburgh and Baltic trade. A great quantity of oil cake has been imported of late years, which is bought by the farmers for their cattle. The fishery forms an important article of commerce here; small flat fish, soles of a particularly fine quality, herrings, &c. are brought here from the neighbouring coast occasionally in large quantities. But shrimps form the great article of the fishing trade, and which are so famous for their quality, as to be regularly cried in the London streets. They are caught in such amazing quantities, that a regular contract is made with the coach proprietors for their transport to London. It is said that the carriage has amounted to as much as £1,000 within one year.

MARTS, FAIRS, &c.—May 4, for sheep; * May 5, for beasts;—August 5, for beasts;—November 18, 19, 20, for horses;—and December 11, for beasts.

MARKETS.—Market-days, Wednesday and Saturday, both large, particularly Saturday's, which includes a corn market.

POPULATION in 1831,—12,818.

"The memories of good men are landmarks, which should never be removed, but ever be profoundly reverenced."

W. J. Fox, Unitarian Minister, and Editor of the "Monthly Repository," a literary and political magazine.

JOHN FOX, author of the "Book of Martyrs," was born at Boston in 1517, in the reign of Henry 8th; his parents were of the middle class, but he received a first rate education from them. At sixteen years of age he was entered at Brazen Nose College, in Oxford, and was twenty-one when he took his first degree there: from this time he made extraordinary proficiency in his various studies, and was, from his uncommon attainments, elected at twenty-five to a fellowship in Magdalen College, when he took the degree of "Master of Arts." Fox wrote from his earliest youth upwards; and, as often occurs with celebrated prose writers, began his career with poetry; he composed several Latin "Comedies," or Dramas, on religious subjects; among these was one very successful; but Fox's muse was subservient to his passion for theological pursuits, (as the nature of his dramas evidence,) in which he set out with the determination that has made so many great men, viz. *to follow truth*, (or what appeared to him to be truth,) *wherever it might lead;* in doing which, he for some time met with the usual fate of such minds. The first very severe misfortune that resulted from this determination, was expulsion from the college as a heretic, (Fox had unequivocally renounced popery,) on which occasion he was assured, "he might take it as a particular mark of clemency and favour toward himself, that his punishment did not extend to take away his life." After this event, his father in law, who held property left for Fox by his mother, refused to fulfil his trust, and retained all; knowing that Fox, cast off by the law, durst not appeal to it against him. Thus Fox became destitute, and for some time had hardly so much as supplied his lowest necessities; for, as for *friends*, his very dearest, up to this time, seem to have savoured strongly of the fashion celebrated by all writers since Shakspeare wrote his Timon of Athens, for they one and

* At this May Fair, as many as from 25,000 to 30,000 sheep have been penned at one time

all shrank from his need; their excuses being to this effect, that they themselves might be in danger, if they overlooked so great a crime in him. But one unexpected benefactor appeared on the scene, Sir Thomas Lucy,* of Warwickshire, who placed his children under the tutelage of this excellent man, and gave him an asylum in his own home. While here, Fox married the daughter of a citizen of Coventry. All went well with him until his pupils were grown up, when he was again desolate, and his distresses became so extreme, that "*he wandered about London, nearly perishing for want of food.*" (This is almost unaccountable, unless the grown up pupils, who owed so much to him, are supposed to have been devoid of common gratitude, for that they had the wherewithal to relieve him, we cannot but suppose, seeing the family was a wealthy one.) Sitting one day in St. Paul's Cathedral,† bent down under the weight of his distresses, (a moving spectacle indeed!) an unknown person relieved him. Very shortly after, the Duchess of Richmond, who had under her care the children of her brother, the famous Henry Howard, who was confined in the tower and beheaded by Henry the 8th, sent for this forlorn yet noble minded man, and taking him to reside in her mansion, gave her charge into his hands, to be educated under his superintendance. In this princely family he continued to reside during the rest of Henry's reign, the whole of that of Edward, and part of that of Mary, protected for a time against the sanguinary bigotry of the latter period by the Duke of Norfolk, one of the young noblemen he had educated. About this time his former honours in Magdalen College were restored to him.

And still Fox kept an even course of calm and independent thought; his troubles were not ended; in his tranquil wisdom he saw this, and feared not: forfeit what he might, *his integrity* he never forfeited. Fox was the first person who, about this period, preached the reformed doctrines at Ryegate: this quickened the approach of the most imminent peril of his life. Gardiner, who, in his instincts seems to have more resembled a wild beast than a man, had long watched his career, and marked him for one of his prey; and whom Gardiner thus marked, *seldom escaped.* But he had now to do with a man as wary as himself, and ever ready for emergencies. He and his wife were hard set to evade the persecutor's fangs; but by using stratagems they did so, and arrived safely on the continent, where they took a house at Basil. Here, in exile, and again deprived of the elegancies and honours he had so long been used to, Fox supported himself and his partner, by correcting the press for OPORINUS, a noted printer of that age. In Germany he joined other English exiles, in publicly using the liturgy adopted by French and Genevan reformed churches, instead of that ordained by King Edward. His residence at Basil deserves particular remembrance, on account of his having here conceived the design of, and partly executed, his great and imperishable work, "The Acts and Monuments of the Church, or Book of Martyrs;" Queen Mary died, and Elizabeth succeeded. Fox having now nothing to fear in England, returned thither, and was warmly received by his dear friend and pupil, the Duke of Norfolk before alluded to. They dwelt together in the house of the latter until the Duke died, leaving Fox a pension to support him in comfort during the remainder of his days. Besides this, Cecil, Elizabeth's famous treasurer, had procured him a prebend in Salisbury Church, so that his old age was passed in comfort, if not splendour.

* Very probably an ancestor of the Sir Thomas Lucy, satirized in Shakespear's well known lampoon, provoked, it is said, by the deer stealing affair.

† At this time, the middle aisle of St. Paul's was used as *Change Alley* is now; bargains of all kinds were made in it; and gallants too, rich and poor, frequented it as a public lounge, where every degree of society was to be met, especially *the needy*, or such as were without reputation;—bullies, knights of the post, and others of the like creditable professions, were wont to make their markets here; and there were seasons, when our Lord's censure relative to a similar abuse of the Temple of Jerusalem, might very aptly have been applied to St. Paul's. In a little satirical piece of that age, we have a true idea of it given. "And it shall be, that on what day soever St. Paul's hath in the middle aisle of it, neither a *broker*, a *masterless man*, or *a pennyless companion*, the usurers of London shall be sworn by oath to bestow a steeple on it."

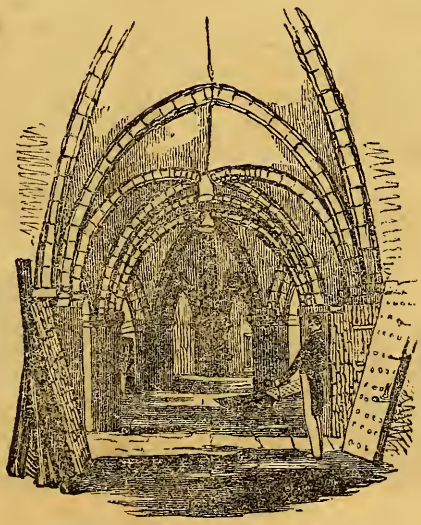
Pennyless Parliament of Thread-bare Poets, 1608.

FROM THE TOP OF THE TOWER OF THE GEUX.

Fox stood now exceedingly high in power and rank. The most important ecclesiastical preferments were within his reach; but, to his honour be it told, he adhered, in his old age, to the resolve of his youth,—to hold by the truth, or, what he conceived to be the truth, whatever might be the consequences;—and, accordingly, he refused to subscribe to the church articles, and he objected to many of the ceremonies of the Protestant church. When called upon by Archbishop Parker to subscribe, he said, (pulling out of his pocket a Greek testament,) "to *this* will I subscribe;" and further, "I have nothing in the church but a prebend at Salisbury, and if you take it from me, much good may it do you." But, says Dr. Rees, "he was held in such high respect that none molested him." Queen Elizabeth used to call the reverend old man 'father,' and paid almost a daughter's reverence to his white hairs, except when his uncompromising sincerity offended her. At one time, certain English Baptists had been condemned to die for their opinions: Fox, hearing of it, wrote to the Queen, saying, "it was quite inconsistent with the benevolent spirit, and pure precepts of the gospel, to put to death persons for error or obstinacy of judgment;" but this noble appeal failed in its intent,—and the poor wretches were executed!

Fox's work was now completed, after eleven years' labour. The Queen ordered it to be fastened in the courts, common halls, &c. of all ecclesiastics, and in many of the churches. Of the truth or falsehood of this work, it were now idle to speak; undoubtedly much of it must have been true; though, from its one-sidedness, and the absence of any work of a similar character on the part of the Catholics, we have been but too liable to take it for granted, that Catholics only committed these cruelties; than which nothing can be more erroneous, as the very instance we have alleged (the Baptists,) satisfactorily proves.

Fox died at 70 years of age. He is recorded to have been pious, zealous, of irreproachable morals, and remarkable for his goodness to the poor. He was learned in all the knowledge of the time, and, taken altogether, an ornament of the age in which he lived.

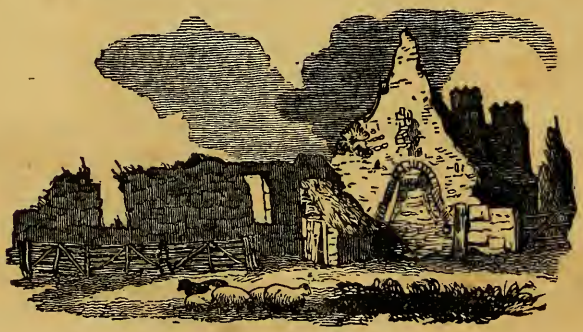


COBB'S HALL, LINCOLN CASTLE.

BRIGG

Is a neat little market town, situated on the river Ancholme, nearly in the centre of an extensive flat, called the Ancholme Level and on the high road from London and Lincoln to Barton (for Hull.) It is about 25 miles N. from Lincoln, and 11 S. from Barton. The river has of late years been rendered navigable, and Brigg has enjoyed, in consequence, a considerable trade in corn, coals, timber, &c. which has been promoted by a steam communication with Hull. Over the river is a strong stone bridge, called Glandford Bridge; it was built when the town was merely a ford and fishing hamlet. From the word "Bridge," is derived the present name, "Brigg." The township is formed of the union of four parishes,—Scawby, Broughton, Wrawby, and Bigby; and, in consequence, there is no church in what is called "The Town." A Chapel of Ease accommodates the members of the establishment. Brigg had formerly a very profitable manufacture of rabbit skins, but it has declined of late years. The dissenting chapels are, The Independents, Society of Friends, Wesleyan, Ranters', and Catholics.

There is an excellent brass band in Brigg, established by Lord Yarborough, among his troop of North Yeomanry Cavalry. The principal buildings are,—the TOWN-HALL, with the BUTTER-MARKET beneath, and the GRAMMAR SCHOOL, the latter founded in 1674, by Sir John Nelthorpe, for gratuitous instruction of 80 boys in Greek, Latin, and Hebrew, reading, writing, and arithmetic, &c. which number the school generally contains. There is a poor-house. A Subscription Library was established about two years ago. There was formerly a Hospital here, founded in the reign of King John, which was subordinate to Selby Abbey in Yorkshire; and there still remains a building, a mile or two from the town, called Newstead Abbey, founded for the Gilbertines, by Henry 2nd. The part, called the chapter-house, is very curious. There is a fair on the 5th of August. Market-day, Thursday. Population, about 1780.

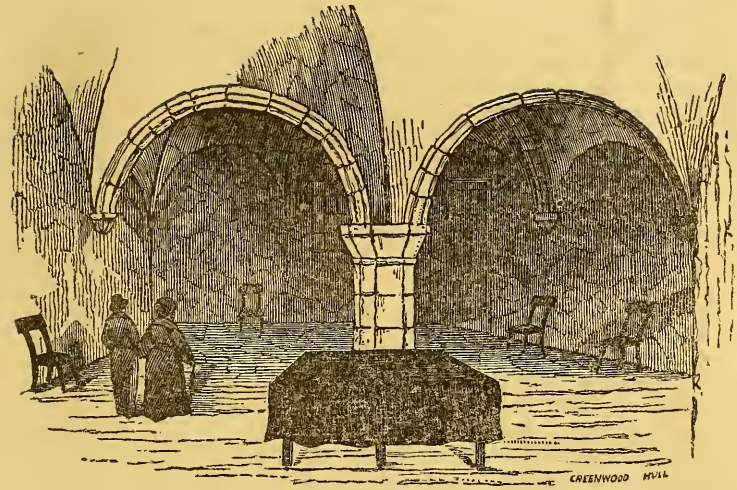


ST. GILES, LINCOLN.

Joseph Livesay del.

BRIGG.

London & Lincoln John Saunders [illegible]



NEWSTEAD ABBEY, NEAR BRIGG.

LINCOLN.

"The spirit of ANTIQUITY is here."

"The streets are consecrated ground."

WORDSWORTH.

A Writer in the Gentleman's Magazine, thus describes the appearance of Lincoln:—"The main street of the lower town stretches considerably more than half a mile across the valley from the foot of the hill, on whose utmost elevation stands, in the centre of a precinct with gateways and houses of elegant design, and, as the master object of all around, the noble CATHEDRAL with its triple towers. Immediately below, and in connexion with this group, was seen the Episcopal Palace, whose broad and lofty masses stretched from East to West in a line nearly equal to that of the Cathedral. The Castle, to the left, with its huge towers of defence, rendered equally strong by nature and art, was a grand and terrific feature in this assemblage of architecture. At the foot of the hill thus crested with buildings of the most magnificent character, the City was built, and enriched with parish churches, monasteries, and mansions, of which a few are perfect, but of the greater number only fragments remain." The Lincoln hill is faced by a fellow ascent, that, stretching far away from the east, terminates nearly opposite

Lincoln. In the valley, between the hills, flows the river Witham. On every part of each hill, and from every part of the valley, where the views are not particularly obstructed by houses, the appearances of the town and its neighbouring scenery are most various and picturesque. From the London road, midway on the ascent opposite Lincoln, we have a striking prospect of the entire City above and below. The most prominent objects are, the Cathedral "on its sovereign hill," and the Keep or Dungeon Tower of the bold Castle Ruins, seeming to narrate the history of many a dark conquest achieved under its battlements by the strong arm of Prince or Baron, in the days when might made right, and will was law.

We cross the valley through the lower town, along an exceedingly pleasant street, of considerable width and length. This street contains the ancient suburb of Wickford, or Wykenford, wherein were most of the residences of the Norman Lords of Lincoln. Here stood a splendid palace of John of Gaunt, the noted Prince of Lancaster; and here also, according to some accounts, a mansion of the unfortunate nobleman, Lord Hussey, who perished here under the axe, as a traitor to Hen. VIII. Here mailed legions of successive Kings, feudal Barons, Knights, and Princes, have crowded the earth below our feet with slaughtered bodies, large numbers of the skeletons of which have from time to time been disclosed, when the soil has been opened for foundations. The first Norman remain we perceive, is a remarkable Church Tower, belonging to St. Peter at Gowts; it is of extreme antiquity, and of considerable height and strength, and belongs to a class of the very earliest Norman structures, almost peculiar to this county, (especially to this part of it.) We may easily surmise the characteristics of the days that produced this class, when even churches were so obviously designed for warlike defence. Britton says of these towers, "though perhaps mutilated and altered by the ages that have passed over them, yet they retain the olden characteristics of granite and rubble, walls of immense thickness, and door cases of squared stones: the extreme strength of these towers sustains them, while the original churches fall to decay, and yield to newer materials. The bells hang in the uppermost story, and, below this, strong loop-holes supply the place of windows: in the upper story, each side of the tower has two arched openings, parted by a single column, often resembling the Corinthian order in its capital." The form of the tower, it has been said, is a square; the height is estimated at 70 feet, and it is without interruption of any kind, till near the top, when the story containing the four pillared window cases, rises up from within the other, with rather narrower sides. A few good specimens of our earliest ornamental carving may be seen over the narrow door of the tower, and over some of the loop-holes. The slant moulding over the round arch of the former is decorated with pieces of thin

Engraved by J. Rogers

JOHN OF GAUNT'S STABLES, LINCOLN.

rolls of stone, placed uniformly in two lines, in the manner of two rows of chess squares. A half circle, left by the squared stones just under the middle of the moulding, is filled up with a piece of carving in the flat stone, precisely like the scalloping of the tissue paper ornaments cut by our modern ladies for their stoves in summer. Two low and vastly broad half circles, divided by a huge strong pillar, form two old windows inside; and there is a baptismal font, of equal antiquity, near them. The appellation "at Gowts" of St. Peter's Church, refers to a Gowt, or Sluice gate, near. Advancing a little, we perceive curiosities of a higher degree of beauty, and scarcely less antiquated than the tower we have noticed. An embattled wall on the left, attached to the house of H. Boot, Esq. surgeon, edges an ancient walk of John of Gaunt's palace, that stood in this part. The walk is on the street side of a wild looking garden. Here Mr. Boot has dug up many valuable relics of the departed fabric, and with these his extensive premises are lavishly embellished. On the side of his house, next the garden or waste ground just named, he has placed a superb Antique—this is an Oriel * window, for the exquisite form of which we refer to our wood cut, page 8: the lower part is literally covered with the most minute and intricate carving: it bows out in several long and narrow divisions, formed by delicate buttresses parting the lattice work, each buttress rests on the head of a sculptured half figure, perhaps a span in length. The slight arches over the lattice work, between the buttress tops, are inimitably pointed; a sort of small crown ornament finishes the point of each. An angel's head and shoulders, with wide spread wings, form a sustaining finish for the rich symmetry of the whole. Facing Mr. Boot's house is a Norman and Saxon Gateway, of striking appearance: through its gloomy opening we enter to what are called JOHN OF GAUNT'S STABLES; † these are low dungeon-like apartments, used as hay and soot repositories, standing about a quadrangle that witnessed the decapitation of Lord Hussey. Another very early Norman or Saxon ornament may be seen on the edge of two or three of the small square window cases

* The word Oriel signifies a balcony window, improperly called a bow window: the term, "bay window," is used by Chaucer in his poem of "The Assemble of Ladies." Lord Bacon calls them "embowed windows."

BRITTON.

† A writer in the Gentleman's Magazine, 1833, gives an elaborate account of this beautiful relic of Norman *domestic* architecture: he says the name has been attached to it, on account of its proximity to the once beautiful palace on the opposite side of the street, but with as little propriety as Pythagoras to the Norman house in Cambridge. We rejoice with him, that these stables, as they are called, have been neglected and appropriated to mean uses, and thereby escaped the destructive modernizings that the *palace* has undergone. "On the first view," says he, "of a Norman house, so noble in dimensions, and so interesting in design, as the one before us, we imagine ourselves in possession of a model deficient in none of its essential constituent features; but further examination shows us that the height of all the walls has been diminished; in front, a whole story has been swept away." "The whole was a highly finished mansion, erected near the close of the 12th century." "This neglected ruin furnishes one of the choicest specimens of Norman architecture in Lincoln; the walls are of good masonry and good workmanship, wherever the mischievous hand of innovation has not injured them." (May not this house have been the mansion of Lord Hussey?)

of the interior of the long and low enclosure * that forms the left side of the area: these edges are cut in diamonds, having the same simple and decided uniformity that characterizes the ornaments of St. Peter's tower, and the upper arch of the singular gate that admitted us to the quadrangle. This round upper arch has been the original one; within it is a smaller and perfectly plain Norman arch: the former is, in shape, a bold broad half circle of several strong stone mouldings: the ornament of the middle one is of small square cups of four leaves inverted against the moulding, and so stuck in regular order a little apart from each other all round. The ornament of the outer moulding, or curve of stone, is of cups of flowers of the same size, and placed as regularly, but hollowed *in* the surface, instead of being placed *upon* it. Under the present eaves of the low building containing the gate, runs an elaborately carved cornice, ‡ the very opposite of Saxon simplicity: here the many patterns might make us suppose it an exercise of some sculptor studying his art. Angels and devils, snakes and children, mermaids and sea monsters, with all the creations of the most distempered fancy, contrasted with matter of fact, daily-life, faces,—and all mixed up with delicate vegetable carving, form this very singular species of ornament, of which fine specimens may be seen about the Minster: all the objects run lengthwise, and form, in their curious intermixture, one equal breadth of ornament. Most of the houses nearest the gate and H. Boot, Esq.'s house, possess fragments of the palace, and, perhaps, of other mansions, of which we have no record. In the "Sweep's house" (beside the gateway,) is a long inscription, stretching from end to end of a beam in the top of one wall of an apartment; being plastered over, the letters are scarcely legible, but enough can be deciphered to inform us that it was written in Queen Elizabeth's time, and is some kind of tribute to her.

Advancing again, we see the street narrowing over a bridge to a later Norman gate that spans the thoroughfare, and made a fitting entrance to the City as it *was*, centuries ago,

> "When pomp and pleasure dwelt within her walls,
> "And merchants of the East, and from the West,
> "Met in her booths;"

when

> "Labour was busy in her looms;"

and when

* "This has been the spacious apartment which in Norman houses of the larger class, seems uniformly to have been detached from the other most useful rooms." (See Sir Walter Scott's Ivanhoe.) "It is uncertain whether this apartment ever stood isolated, but it is evident it always formed the remote extremity of the wing. There is a principal chamber over it.".

‡ "This was the line between the upper and lower story of the house; but the former being gone, it serves for the parapet, which is a remnant of the upper floor, that was raised at an unusual height from the ground."

GENT'S MAG.

——— "Through all her open gates
"Stream'd splendour;"
"And Witham's tameless current bore
"Wealth from all lands unto her multitudes."

Alas! the Witham is now a mere canal, tame as the heart could desire. The High Bridge, traditionally said to have had *eight* arches, is shrunk to the poor breadth of *one;* and its 'chapel' and 'chantry,' with the "ancient Scotch Hall beside the chapel, whose windows were *full of painted glass,*" spoken of by Camden, are, with many other splendid pieces of architecture around, and, with the seven arches, gone into oblivion. The Stone Bow, (which has seen so much of what we endeavour to imagine,) is so thick as to contain the Guildhall of the City over its arches. The South side of the Minster rises majestically above the gate, and parallel with it, so as to bound the view; and, below the Minster, the West Wall of the Palace Ruins stretches half way down the hill, picturesquely prominent. The Church of St. Mary's of Wigford, is in itself an utterly insignificant structure on our right; but its front is dignified by another of those most ancient and remarkable bell towers we have spoken of; it is almost a fac simile of the Gowt tower, only not so fine. Against St. Mary s burial ground rails, facing the street, is a perfect gem of flori'd Gothic architecture, The Conduit, * a small airily formed building, abounding in ornament, that is as delicately beautiful as are its proportions: it is nearly a rival to the oriel window we have just visited; an appreciation of the one disposes us to relish the superbness of the other. Presently, we approach the trading part of the city: a Corn Market opens on the right, in form of three sides of a square; here is The Dispensary. A very decayed and inferior Church, St. Benedict's, that has been much larger, and, perhaps, of handsomer appearance, ages ago, stands on the left, by the Bridge. Opposite to its North side, a little Norman archway admits us to an old Norman dwelling house, wofully dilapidated and altered, but having in its little front passage three as fine archways of their kind as any in Lincoln; one is narrow, over the end of the passage, of deep squared stones, quite circular, with a roll as a weather moulding, set high round the arch, and garnished with *indications* of three heads: the other two are in a side of the passage, together; between them is a short thick Saxon column; and each arch has a line of small knobs (a Saxon ornament) between the carved rolls that make the arch. This house front faces the Witham, as it emerges from the bridge arch westward: here, both houses, water, and banks, appear insufferably disagreeable; but a closer inspection shows us the *age* of most of the houses, and thus partly accounts for, and reconciles us, to the black and deplorable aspect of the part, where are vestiges of obsolete modes of building that would re-

* See Wood Cut, page 8.

pay a more careful scrutiny than we can give: for instance, one of the awkward stair passages conducting down here from the bridge, has the side of a house on the bridge jutting into it: this side is large and high, and formed of solid oak beams upright, side by side, strengthened by similar massive bars, flattened crosswise in the surface: the whole is quite bare, and, as well as the other parts over head and behind, surprising for the strength and everlastingness of both material and workmanship. The houses next this passage on each side have walls of immense thickness. In the one on the north side, Oliver Cromwell is by some traditionally said to have lodged, during his wars with the parliamentary forces, in Lincoln. A former resident remembers, the walls being panelled inside, with a Gothic ornament on each panel, and a vast up stair chimney, having seats within it on the spacious hearth, after the Norman fashion that Sir Walter describes in one of his novels. In the cellar of a house on the South side, a singular archway, evidently of great age by its plainness, not long ago contained a door of thick oak studded with nails; the wall by the door case is full a yard thick; but our limits will not allow us to linger here, while so much remains before us to be described; only we consider, speaking of the *dwelling houses* of Lincoln and their numerous antiquities, is almost like opening a sealed book. The *public* remains have again and again been described for *antiquarians;* but the residents of Lincolnshire generally are *not* antiquarians; and we speak to *all,* and should be glad to assist all in warmly appreciating the poetical even more than the scientific value of the monuments left us by our ancestors in the county, and especially in this City, "which," says the Gent.'s Magazine, "for magnificence of situation, extent and splendour of its ancient establishments, and the antiquity, beauty, and costliness of its architecture, is surpassed by very few in Europe;" and surely our fire-side relics have their own peculiar histories and traditions, if we only knew them; a delightful task it would be to trace them for *general* readers,—but our present plan precludes the idea.

A short way down the Witham westward, its canal suddenly expands in a full sheet of water, imposing and lake-like, and appears to flow off in two directions; this is Brayford—here we first imbibe a conception of the maritime beauty and power of Lincoln in by-gone times. The principal wharfs are about this part. Behind the Black Goats Inn, opposite St. Benedict's, is the site of the "Scotch Hall" we named. Newland, left of the Stone Bow, conducts us past the Gas House, a handsome stone building, to the Race Ground, which is extensive, with a handsome Stand, surrounded by a colonnade: returning, we have the Minster in curious perspective to the left before us, and often a haze from the city below its base, increases the beautiful singularity of its appearance. Salter Gate, right of the Stone Bow, conducts to the Grey Friars, a most in-

teresting building, of a very long low exterior, embellished with a row of buttresses, and a row of antique windows between them; inside, the roofs are ribbed, and supported on Gothic pillars, and the spacious room above exhibits a roof of the ancient herring-bone* fashion, with a most majestically deep and wide vaulting; but the Grey Friars is even more interesting in its modern uses than its ancient architecture; it is the MECHANICS' INSTITUTE; and, as such, fitted up so as to present a delightful aspect, harmonizing well with the books and the study to which it is now devoted.† THE STONE BOW.—The numerous gateways of the city are, for variety, strength, and beauty, among the most important parts of its detail. The one before us, spanning the contracted street at the foot of the hill, is indeed a fine barrier, very broad, thick, and high, and garnished with many curious windows, with carved heads, worthy particular attention: its principal defensive features are two half round towers on each front, enlarging upwards from the bottom of the gate to the battlements, parting the main arch, which is broad and high, from the two low and flat postern arches over the pavements. The valley side of the gate is most beautiful; the hill side, most warlike:‡ on the tower fronts of the former, in two niches, stand two whole length figures of the Angel Gabriel and the Virgin Mary; the former is especially beautiful. An illuminated clock (presented to the city by I. Fardell, Esq.) shows the dark mass to great advantage by night. In the Guildhall is a good portrait of Queen Anne. The gate is of a late

* That is, "brick or stone-work, laid obliquely in alternate courses."—BRITTON.

† This important establishment was founded October, 1833; the Lincoln Literary Society and the Mechanics' Library, institutions previously existing, becoming merged in it. The Grey Friars was at this time nearly a ruin; it owes its present appearance mainly to the exertion, skill, and good taste of Mr. Nicholson, one of the vice-presidents.

THE LIBRARY is well stocked with valuable books in constant circulation, and is, besides, as a reading room, furnished with all the most respectable of the cheap periodicals of the day; those of party politics or divinity, (which are nominally excluded from the institute,) being under sponsorship. THE CLASSES succeed well, except, perhaps, those of the highest studies, to which it is to be wished the members would more devote themselves, and thus add to the dignity, beauty, and happiness of their lives, and forward the exertions of others. LECTURES are being very frequently delivered, both by members and regular lecturers visiting the town; they are always well attended. CONVERSATION MEETINGS are held on certain evenings, on which occasions the whole suite of rooms are gaily decorated with plants, articles in the fine arts, natural history, antiquities, &c., liberally lent for the occasion. There is a great influx of general company, as well as members. The institute possesses a small museum, several casts of the Elgin marbles, a solar microscope, a camera obscura, besides other curiosities usually found in such places. There were 117 annual, (at the end of the first year,) and about 390 quarterly, proprietors. The receipts were £637, the expenditure £602: this year's reports are not yet made up.

A member says, "the permanency of the Institute may be assumed as an axiom; its foundation was the dawn of that day which is to witness the triumph of *mind* over matter; to free the soul of the mechanic from the fetters which now bind him; to divest the word "Science" of its philosophical meaning, and to bring it to bear on the every day transactions of life."

"The mechanics themselves must, however, be the supporters of institutions having these objects in view;—joining together in associations, to enable them to procure works of reference, too expensive for their private purchase; and thus open for themselves that knowledge which has been heretofore concealed in the laboratory of the chemist, or in the study of the philosopher."

‡ Owing to part of the valley side appearing newer and more decorated than the rest of the gate.

period of the Gothic style, but a very curious and uncommon specimen. Adjoining the east side of the gate may be seen THE OLD GAOL, now altered into a warehouse; it was a dismal dungeon;—(a resident of the town says he perfectly remembers peeping into its grated windows, and speaking to the poor prisoners immured in its cells.) The principal thoroughfare is continued up to the top of the hill; first, from the gateway to Dunstan Lock, as HIGH-STREET; then with a bend to the right, as THE STRAIT, (where the main shops become discontinued;) next, with a bend to the left, as the MOUNT or STEEP HILL; and from hence to between the Castle and Minster, as the CASTLE-HILL: just beyond here, the suburb of Newport is on a line with the Hermin Street, or Roman military way, which is perfectly straight and level, and forms the London and Lincoln coach road towards Barton ferry. The coaches ascend the hill to and from High-Street by a gentle rise round the east border of the city, called the NEW ROAD, which they reach from SILVER-STREET, turning off right of the Stone-Bow, *below* hill, and which they leave *above*, to pass westward to the top of Castle-Hill through Potter Gate and the Minster Close. At the corner of Silver-Street, almost close to the Stone-Bow, is the Corporation Church, ST. PETER AT ARCHES, a modern and (so called) Grecian edifice; the exterior appears to us in utter want of taste; the lanky windows seem to have almost a ridiculous appearance; their extreme height contrasts so oddly with the meagreness of their skeleton frames, and the poverty of the stunted walls in which they are set: the tower is more respectable: the interior is well fitted up, and has a good appearance. The Gate of the church-yard is the most pleasing object about the building; it is of open iron-work. It appears to us, that the site of this church would be very eligible for a general Market-place, as it adjoins the Butter-Market, and is very near the Butchery. In a city like this, it is highly inconvenient to have the Market where it is now held, spread over the principal business thoroughfare: it is strange this arrangement, or rather want of it, has not been done away with before. The BUTTER-MARKET, next to the Church, is of good appearance, but scarcely large enough; the room above is used, sometimes, in winter, for balls and concerts; it was erected in 1736 by the Corporation. THE BUTCHERY, which is close by, forms an open square in the centre of the town; the stalls are ranged in double rows across the space, and also placed round the sides: it was founded in 1774 by the Corporation. THE SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY, above Butchery-Street, was the first public library founded in Lincoln; this was not till 1814, an evidence of the intellectual apathy that has pervaded this part of Lincolnshire, until, of late years, the dormant energies of the city have seemed all at once to become aroused; and not only general literature, but the political and other sciences, with the fine arts

especially Music, appear to have been studied eagerly and assiduously. This Library is a very extensive one; all the principal periodicals are taken, and new books as soon as they are published. It is supported by shareholders; visitors, being introduced by a member, may have the benefit of the Library. At Dernstal, or as it is vulgarly called, Dancing Lock, a boat is said to have been found chained to a post in the cellar of a house, from which it is supposed that the Witham once reached this spot. At the base of the hill is the Jew's House;* at the top of the steep immediately ascending from this, on the right hand, is CHRIST'S HOSPITAL, where Sixty poor Boys are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, and are boarded and clothed. The Boys are admitted in the eighth year, and apprenticed in the fifteenth, with £16 premium, and two suits of clothes. This Institution was founded and endowed by R. Smith, M. D. in 1602, for twelve Boys; but subsequent benefactors, and particularly the heightened value of the land left by R. Smith, have increased the number to sixty. The boys wear the same unsightly dress, or nearly so, as the one worn by the blue coat boys of Christ's Hospital, London. Belonging to this School is what is called "Barker's Charity," out of the funds of which, five pounds, or more, are distributed every five years, to each of a certain number of boys, who have been educated and apprenticed by the Hospital funds, and who can bring testimonials of good conduct. Beside Christ's Hospital, and sloping over an exposed part of the hill, is the burial ground and curiously little church of St. Michael on the Mount. Here, as we stand facing the valley, we have on the slope to the left, the West wall of the great square area of the Palace Ruins; and behind, parallel with the Minster, the line of the South wall of the ancient Roman city, standing on its earthen embankment. The former wall is the one conspicuous in most views of the upper town from the valley; just below the burial ground it ends in a bold, high angle, broken and ivied, and there commands a more uninterrupted and picturesque prospect than any we have yet seen. The Roman wall, after enclosing the ruins on the upper or northern side, continues nearly to the site of the South Roman gate, still distinguished by four large stones beside the pavement on the narrowest part of the Castle Hill, to which we now return. The COUNTY HOSPITAL on the opposite side of the hill, to the Christ's Hospital, was founded, and has since been supported entirely by the liberality of private individuals. A benefaction of £20 or more at one time, constitutes the donor a governor for life, an annual subscription of £2 a governor during payment. Several physicians and surgeons attend the patients. The president is always the Lord Lieutenant of the County. The house is large, and has pleasant gardens on the South side. The whole has a

* See page 3.

clean, airy, and comfortable appearance. Still, we are often tempted to exclaim, when we see public institutions like this, devoted to the noblest purposes, yet so uninteresting (architecturally considered) to say the least of them in their outward show, how small an additional sum would have sufficed to have made them not only monuments of the generous spirit of its founders, but also of the taste and science of the age in which they lived. If in the public buildings of a country, a foreigner must look vainly for our national architecture,—where shall he expect to find it? for the sake of a noble art, and the ennobling thoughts its creations inspire, we cannot but wish this matter were amended. A few steps now bring us to the open space on the top of the hill, before us now lies the famous Hermin Street, on our right is the beautiful Exchequer Gate, and on our left the gateway* leading into the castle yard. This gate is of imposing height and solidity, the style is of a kind that seems to disdain ornament, the mighty archway seems formed for warriors such as feudal romances only describe. On entering the large area of the castle yard, the County Hall stands directly before us, and by our side, on the left, is the County Jail. The County Hall is a modern and handsome structure; its characteristics are lightness, elegance, and—we cannot but add—want of grandeur. It was finished in 1826, and built by Sir R. Smirke. It is divided into three or rather four principal portions. The Hall of entrance in the centre, over which is the Grand Jury Room, and the Crown and Nisi Prius Courts, (both noble rooms,) one on either side. The County Jail is of brick; the felons' cells are at the back, and the debtors' in front. The parts nearest the entrance into the outer yard, is appropriated to the residence of the governor, whose humanity and skill in the management of the establishment, and politeness and attention to visitors, deserve our warmest acknowledgments, and not ours only, but those of every lover of his fellow men, albeit, they lie, as in the present instance, friendless or degraded in the walls of a jail. The walls enclose an area in form of an unequal square, measuring no less than 1790 feet. Their height varies from 17 to above 30 feet, the breadth is extreme, even for such vast proportions, they are five feet at the top, and increase considerably towards the base. The ancient battlements have disappeared, excepting a few fragments on the North wall. Each battlement was two feet thick and five feet high, and placed on the outer side of the wall, thus leaving the inner side, the remaining breadth of the wall, as a terrace. The bulwarks upon which the walls appear to stand, are composed of earth, thrown up to a considerable height against the wall, to protect it; the sides form an abrupt continuous steep round the area, and on the inner side are delightfully cultivated as gardens, with a summer house, &c.; on the top, a neat gravel path follows

* See page 6.

the course of the wall. On the outer side the bulwarks are very steep and cut down into a broad moat, now partly filled up by gardens, &c. but still strongly retaining its original features. COBB'S HALL is a little tower on the Northern side of the area, overlooking the walls. The top is fitted up as a place of execution for criminals. On the ground floor is an apartment with a finely groined and vaulted roof,* and beneath this, entered by a trap door in the floor, is a cell or dungeon of very rude, massy, and peculiar masonry. The walls which are of immense thickness, have iron rings fixed in them, and bear in various parts, marks, writings, and rough sketches, tokens, probably, of the sole amusements of the hapless prisoners who may have perished here. In the Western wall, opposite the present entrance, is another gateway, closed up. It was originally like the Eastern one, till the latter had a more modern front added to it. This gate has been supposed to be the remains of one of the former gates of the Roman city, from the circumstance of the wall on which it stands, being nearly on the line of the West Roman wall; but Mr. Willson says, "the whole of the work is evidently Norman, and quite different from the Roman style." The square tower of this gate is nearly entire on the outside, but has lost its roof and battlements. The arches of the gate, forming a portal to the tower, and of the portcullis, are much broken and decayed. Within the tower is a sort of vault, with a roof of flag stones; this was used for keeping gunpowder, and occasionally as a military prison for deserters. The front of the gate was fortified by jambs of massive stone work, advancing towards the ditch. The OBSERVATORY stands upon a mound at the S. E. corner of the area, where a square tower, fifty feet broad, formerly stood. It is a light, pretty piece of architecture, something in the shape of a castle turret, thrown up apparently for ornament, and for the sake of the grand prospect that the spot commands. But the most important of the remains of the castle is the KEEP, which consists of half ruined walls, covered with ivy and wall flowers, exceedingly strong and high, in the form of an irregular polygon. It stands on a most commanding situation, artificially raised, and is half within and half without the castle walls. This almost impregnable strong hold was, as the word "Keep" implies, a prison, and also, perhaps, a refuge for the lords of the castle, when successful besiegers had possessed themselves of the other fortifications, being equally inaccessible from within and from without, and, besides, being in itself a formidable place of attack and defence. The walls now standing are scarcely more than half their original height; they are now under repair. The place they enclose is open to the sky, from the earth upwards, and is used as a burial place for malefactors.

Leaving the castle yard we proceed to the LUNATIC ASYLUM,

* See page 53.

which is a most highly interesting building. Not so much from its architecture, though that possesses something very noble in its elevation; but from the maladies that the establishment undertakes to contend with, and which are here, it appears to us, treated on principles of surprising efficacy. We find the convalescent patient kept from the ordinary, the ordinary from the violent; we find the nurses and keepers, as well as the surgeon who superintends the establishment, employing invariably kind looks and cheerful and affectionate patience, and the healing influences of the blessed sun and air, rather than medicines, solitary confinement, whips and chains. Till we saw this institution, we could not have believed, so many unfortunates labouring under the most dreadful, perhaps of all human maladies, could yet enjoy so much comparative happiness. In one room we saw a party playing at cards with their good-natured nurses; in another, a man who was enjoying the supreme power with which he had invested himself—viz., the Emperorship of Japan—whilst on the outer steps of the portico, a learned scholar was chalking Greek, evidently, priding himself upon the acquisition. A large and delightful lawn slopes away downwards from before the front of the building in which the patients walk, and which commands most incomparable prospects. On the left, is seen the lower part of the city, through which, and stretching from one end of the valley to the other, a silver stream is seen stealing along: beyond, and nearly opposite, Belvoir Castle, distant as it is, may be seen, surmounting the highest part of the hill: whilst nearer and more to the right Newark Church spire points, "with silent finger unto heaven." Nothing can be purer than the air here; in fact, a more admirable situation for the purpose of the institution it would be impossible to find. In walking through the house, the cleanliness so apparent in every part of it, is perfectly delightful. The comfort, in the fullest sense of the word, of the patient, is not only the evident object, but we may say is insured, as far as skill, kindness, and industry, (three potent magicians) can ensure it. The strait waistcoat seems unknown to this establishment—the instruments of restraint, are few, simple, and humane—consisting principally of iron anklets, bracelets, and belts, all of which are numbered, and opened to the inspection of visitors, who are treated with the greatest politeness. A donation of 20*l.* constitutes a life governor, of 3*l.* annually, a governor during payment. The patients, as respects pecuniary matters, are divided into two classes, distinguished by the rates of payment—viz., persons contributing according to the accommodations received, and *persons whose payments are relieved, as the disposable funds of the charity allow.* We cannot resist extracting from the rules the following evidences of the spirit that pervades this institution—in the hope that such, of our readers, as may not hitherto have been particularly acquainted with this, undoubtedly the noblest institution in the county, may become so now, and where they have the power, assist those who so much require assistance—viz., that class of the *poor* patients, mentioned in italics above.

NEWPORT GATE, LINCOLN.

Engraved by J. Rogers.

Rule 2, *Section* 24.

No attendant or other person shall attempt to deceive or terrify any patient, or violate any promise made; nor presume to irritate any patient by incivility, disrespect, contempt, mockery, mimicry, or sarcasm; nor use wanton allusions to any thing ridiculous or degrading in the present appearance or past conduct of the patient; nor swear, nor address any patient with a raised voice or in an imperious tone; nor conduct themselves to any of the patients in such a manner as to excite envy, jealousy, or ill-will among the rest; nor shall they dispute or argue with them, or needlessly contradict them; nor shall they indulge or express vindictive feelings, but considering the patients as if unable to restrain themselves, shall forgive all petulance or abuse, and treat with equal kindness those who give the most trouble, and those who give the least.

Rule 2, *Section* 17.

The feet of every patient under restraint or in straw, shall be examined night and morning, and shall always be covered with woollen socks in cold weather; and the feet of all patients shall, when needful, be gently rubbed, or artificially warmed; and the bedstead or pillows shall be sufficiently raised at the head.

Rule 4, *Section* 13.

"A Stranger's Memorandum Book" shall lie on the table of the principal entrance, and the names and address of all visitants, with the name of the person introducing them, shall be entered. A plan of the building shall be there hung up, so that no part thereof can be concealed; and visitants shall be requested to write in the book before the entry of their names, any improvement which they can suggest, or any abuses which they may observe; or any incivility or want of attention to themselves, and especially any impediment to the full and free inspection of the asylum.

The next point of attraction is, we should say, the greatest curiosity in Lincoln, it is the ancient Roman archway called Newport Gate. This gate formed the barrier on the north side of the city: it is highly estimated by antiquarians. The singularity of the execution and the amazing durability of the materials, defying as they do both weather and time, strike the most unscientific observer with astonishment. The stones are of great size, and altogether present a rude front, of the most everlasting workmanship. This gate has now a large central arch, and a small one on the east side—but had formerly one on the west side also, which is now apparently buried in the wall and ground. To enable persons to pass under this small arch at the side, it has been necessary to cut away the ground to a considerable depth; but it appears to us, that this arch and the one then existing on the opposite side, must originally have appeared on the same level as the street; and in that case, the gate must have had a grand appearance from its dimensions. A little to the east of Newport Gate, in a field, is a very curious broken mass of masonry, probably part of the ancient wall. It is formed in part of layers of stones, ranged diagonally sometimes one way and sometimes the other, the whole apparently bound together in a strangely rough mass, by some kind of mortar. Returning from Newport Gate, we find on the left, the new assembly-rooms, consisting of a ball and concert room of great size, card-

rooms, &c., and nearly opposite, standing back a little way from the street, is the church of St. Paul, which, according to tradition, stands upon the site of the first church built in this part of the county, built at the time Blecca, the Roman governor was converted by St. Paulinus. Dr. Stukely, appears also to have held this opinion from the various remains he discovered in the present building, of one of an earlier date. Near the church stands an exceedingly curious wall, called the MINT WALL. Its dimensions, according to Gough, are 70 feet long, 30 feet high, and 3½ thick. It is composed of common rough stone, intermixed with courses of Roman brick, and is full of square holes, (probably to support the beams of the building) and has several projecting ledges running across it. Nothing conclusive is known, as to its uses. It has been supposed by some to be a Roman mint (from its name), and by others a Roman granary. We now again approach the EXCHEQUER GATE, which is a very beautiful one. A greater contrast of styles can scarcely be imagined than exists between this gate, and the opposite one leading into the castle. The close in which the minster stands, was strongly fortified, and this was the principal entrance. The niche, on the west side* which is very beautiful, is modern, and is a fine specimen of the taste of its architect, E. J. Willson, Esq. Passing through the gateway, we are in the minster close, and facing the unrivalled west front of the Cathedral.

> "Open your gates, oh! everlasting pile,
> Open your gates, oh! monument of love
> Divine! thou, Lincoln, on thy sovereign hill."

Often have we been thus tempted to exclaim with Wordsworth, when passing hastily and thoughtlessly through this same gate, the sudden magnificence of the minster has burst upon us, and in an instant hushed all rude, and unhallowed sensations.

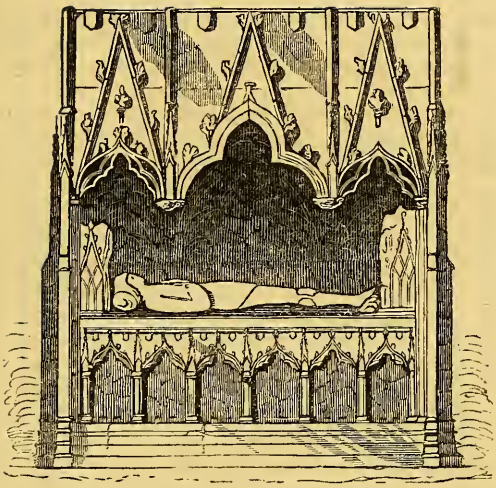
ROW OF KING'S ON THE WEST FRONT.

In an early portion of this work, we have dwelt at some length on this mighty pile, so that we shall now merely add one more solitary walk to the many we have enjoyed here, casting a hasty, yet lingering glance as we pass along, at the enchantments that surround us at every step; pillars whose massiness cannot conceal the gracefulness of their forms—stained glass windows, strewing their many coloured glories along the floor—with the brasses of its many tombs; prelates and warriors, reposing in their calm, untroubled existence,

* See page 17.

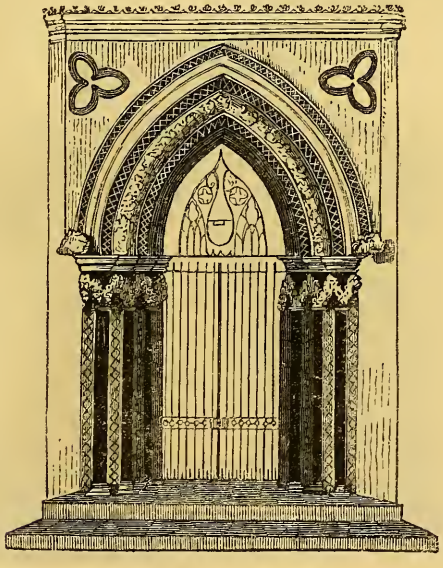
Engraved by W. Taylor

EXCHEQUER GATE, LINCOLN.



MONUMENT IN LINCOLN CATHEDRAL.

archways more gorgeously beautiful than we could suppose the imagination of man could devise, were they not here in real existence before us,



ENTRANCE TO THE NORTH AISLE, CATHEDRAL.

whilst, like a voice from the whole building, sublimely exulting in its consciousness of so proud an existence, the organ, peals forth its wonderful tones, filling ear, heart, and soul, with a feeling not of this earth.

Opposite the bishop's porch, on the south side of the cathedral in a corner, is the gateway leading to the Palace ruins before described, and beside this, we pass through a porch with a beautiful groined roof, and which is under a small tower, and enter a spiral staircase lighted by slits in the wall, and having two or three decayed rooms at the top, in one of which a skeleton, it is said, was found under the flooring. This porch leads us into the vicar's court, once the vicar's college. At the bottom of the court, a turn brings us to the old Gothic building, called the Vicar's Stables, conjectured to have been the common hall of the college.

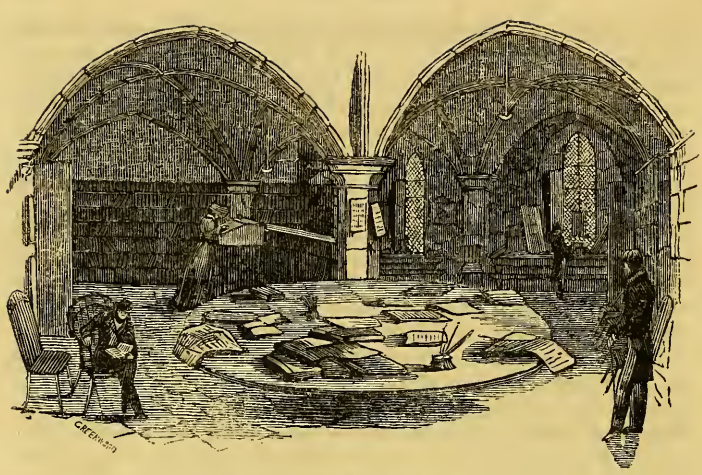
The end of this building, abuts on the Grecian stairs, a narrow and very steep passage with stone stairs on the lower part, leading from the top of the hill down to the new road. The origin of the name, we cannot trace satisfactorily.

A similar story to the one mentioned in page 63, is attached to these stairs, of a boat being found in a house at their foot, from whence it is supposed they were stairs leading to the water; but this seems very improbable, for the east wall of the Romans extended from the top of a hill, to a spot much lower than the bottom of the Grecian stairs; midway betwixt the top and bottom of these stairs, a postern, with a strong, deep, and on one side, receding arch, spans the passage.

POSTERN OR THE GRECIAN STAIRS.

We have said that the minster was fortified. Its gates were the Exchequer Gate on the west; one now pulled down, and in the place of which a modern one has been erected, on the north-east; and Potter Gate, still standing on the south-east. This last gate is very dilapidated. It derives its name from a Roman pottery that once stood near here. Among the interesting buildings in this neighbourhood, are the deanery, north of the close, and the priory near the modern close gate, which has an old tower of three stories, and in one of the passages in the house, is some curious ancient ornamental work. The fronts of the houses about here abound in vestiges of antiquity; quaint gables, antique turrets, mullioned and oriel windows, grotesque carved heads, &c. &c.—Some little distance from here, on the Wragby road, is the very dilapidated low building called St. Giles, before mentioned* On the top of the new road is another of those magnificent prospects, that every opening from the top of the hill presents. Proceeding from here, in a direction opposite to the town along the ridge of the hill for a quarter of a mile, overlooking the grand sweep of the valley, and presently descending through a small lane (that but two short years ago, was one of the sweetest in the neighbourhood, soft and pleasant to the tread, filled with the luxuriance of tall trees, thickly woven shrubs, and wild flowers in countless profusion, and is now alas! shorn of all, the trees felled, the shrubs uprooted, the road Macadamized), we find ourselves in the Monk's Lane, and scarce a stone's throw from there, in a field, is the Monk's House. It is said to have been a cell attached to a Benedictine monastery at York. The remains are few, but highly picturesque. It is supposed to have been originally very large, and something like the form of a moat of great extent, may yet be traced. Near the Monk's house is a spring, considered a valuable one for medicinal purposes. By the Monk's lane we return to the foot of the new road, where stands the City Jail with the treadmill and session-house. In Silver-street, which is nearly opposite, is a small Catholic chapel, that contains a magnificent painting of the taking down from the cross, brought over from Gravelines by some English nuns, expelled from thence at the revolution. We cannot but observe, could the ancient Catholics who built and adorned so sumptuously the sublime minster, have seen their descendants occupying this insignificant building, and a "heretical establishment" possessing the fruit of their labours, what would they have felt? Such, however, is the mutability of human institutions! In this street is also the National School, conducted upon Dr. Bell's plan. Returning to the end of Silver-street, we direct our steps down Broad-Gate, and passing in our way, the Mechanics Institute,

* See page 54.



THE INTERIOR OF THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

we come to what is called the Swing Bridge, over the Witham. From here the river gradually widens till it reaches the locks, beyond which it glides away through a flat country towards Boston, and from thence to the sea. Steam-packets ply here daily betwixt Boston and Lincoln—one leaving Lincoln every morning at eleven, and another leaving Boston every morning at half-past seven. It is much to be wished, that some method could be adopted of shortening the duration of this voyage. Boats of a different construction could easily pass at a much greater speed than six miles an hour (the maximum of the present speed) without injury to the banks, which is the evil so much dreaded by the trustees of the river.

And thus then do we conclude our walk through the ancient city of Lincoln. We have noticed many objects, and we hope not without interest to the reader, but what an inadequate idea do they, and the humble powers that have endeavoured for a moment to revive them, give of the past magnificence of Lincoln! Where monarchs were crowned, parliaments held, and battles fought, where palaces stood almost as sumptuous as the creations of the eastern fables that entranced our childhood, where monasteries, convents, and churches seemed well nigh countless in their number, where commerce flourished, and the arts found a generous and appreciating home! Alas! as old Spencer says,—

> "High towers, fair temples, goodly theatres,
> Strong walls, rich porches, princely palaces,
> Large streets, brave houses, sacred sepulchres,
> Sure gates, sweet gardens, stately galleries
> Wrought with fair pillars and fine imageries.
> All those (oh! pity!) now are turn'd to dust
> And overgrown with black oblivion's rust."

History.—Our earliest British ancestors founded Lincoln on the summit of the hill, rather backward from the ridge. There can be little doubt, that the middle of the valley was overflowed every tide; which, with the deep fens on the land side, would render the town nearly inaccessible to all but its residents, until navigation became better known. Such situations seem to have been just what the Britons in their barborous state found most desirable for their chief towns and strong holds of defence. They are said to have called this place Lindcoit, from the woods or forests then nigh to it. We have no well attested vestiges of this period. The *Roman* settlement here was called Lindum Colonia. Lindum, formed out of the Celtic words, Lhin, *a lake or broad spread water*, and Dun, *a hill or eminence*, both descriptive of its peculiar situation. Colonia indicates the high rank of the station; this term being applied to only a few places in Britain,* not even to London, under the Roman government. The plan of the Roman city was nearly square: it was enclosed by strong walls and ditches, and had four gates, facing the four points of the compass. The southern side of this square was built on the very edge of the hill, which thence sloped gently down to the river, which at that time formed a broad estuary, and remained so, until the gathering of the soil checked the tides. In later times, the city was greatly enlarged on every side; the Romans extended their walls southward down the hill side, quite to the water's edge: it does not appear that the Roman *dwelling houses* were at all important here. The fortifications were the main things considered, for the town was entirely *military*. Of this period we have many curious remains; among which is one of the four gates, an invaluable relic, the only barrier of Roman construction left in Britain, viz. Newport Gate. Besides this, we have various portions of the original fortifications, and many funeral urns and coins, with stone coffins, and places of sepulchre; tesselated pavements,† hypocausts,‡ fragments of a bath, of a Sudatorium,§ of a Mint or Granary, &c. &c.

After the Romans left England, the newly arrived Saxon invaders marked Lincoln as a prize. In 518, Arthur, king of Britain, pursued the army of Colgern, a Saxon chief, to Lincoln, at the very time that the troops of Cedric, another chief, were besieging the city.‖ Though Arthur defeated both at that time, it was not long before Lincoln fell into the hands of the Saxons, by which time, the horrid violence of the battles that had taken place, had nearly destroyed all the Roman erections, the Mint for coinage of money, the Baths, the Altars, the Villas, the Weapon Depositories, indeed, nearly the whole of the city and its fortifications, even to the foundations. But the Saxons, once settled in possession, repaired, with great zeal, and as far as was possible, the mischiefs they had occasioned. Walls,

* The appellation, a Colony, signified the head quarters of a legion, garrisoned by a cohort, where the Prepositor was resident, and where the eagle was reposited.

† The tesselated or Mosaic work of the Romans, consisted of various pieces of coloured stone, glass, and tile, inlaid, so as to compose figures of men, animals, grotesque ornaments, &c. The floors of domestic apartments, as well as the facings of walls, were often decorated thus.

Britton.

‡ The construction of Hypocausts may thus be described:—a furnace is contrived to heat a large plate of cast-iron placed over it, and a flue is provided for passing over the said plate, having a free communication with the open air at one end while the other passing into the place to be heated, discharges the volume of air heated in passing over the upper surface of the plate.—Mechanics' Mag.

§ A Sudatorium was the Sweating Room in the public bath house, that contained, beside this room, apartments for hot and cold water bathing, for dressing and undressing, and for *anointing*, which was resorted to, in order to close and protect the open pores of the body and to make the skin shine. Dr. Lardner.

‖ Matthew of Westminster.

towers, and gates, rude, but of immense strength, once more appeared. Lincoln was now the metropolis of that division of England, called by them the kingdom of Mercia. Paulinus, the first Saxon missionary of christianity, converted Blecca, the governor of Lincoln, and, it is supposed, built the first church of Lincoln, where we now see St. Paul's, in the bail, which church must also have been one of the first built in Britain. In 701, a great storm destroyed six score dwellings and many public buildings. The tranquillity and prosperity introduced under the Saxon government into Lincoln, by the wise simplicity of its laws, was first disturbed by irruptions of the Danes, who, like blood-thirsty savages, poured their furious hordes over the land. In 786, they suddenly assaulted Lincoln, and took it at the point of the sword. The brave Saxons wrested it from their possession; and during the struggles that followed, the northern suburb of the Saxon capital (the Roman part) was *completely* demolished. Relating to the horrors of these murderous times, an ancient author, Gildas, writes thus:—"The walls of all *the Colonies* were beat down to the ground with battering rams, and their inhabitants slain with the point of the sword. Nothing was to be seen in the streets, oh! terrible to relate, but fragments of ruined temples, towers and walls, fallen from their lofty seats, besprinkled with blood, and mixed with mangled carcasses." The accession of the good Alfred procured a short respite for the unhappy inhabitants, but it was indeed short—scarcely was he laid in his grave, than the terrible conflict began again. And now the Danes—and now the Saxons triumphed. And now thousands of the one—and now thousands of the other—were biting the gory dust of the abused earth. Thus it went on until the partition of the kingdom between the contending parties, when Lincoln came under the rule of Canute the Dane; and being once more tranquil, it flourished amazingly: mansions and public buildings multiplied, trade advanced, and wealth increased, so much, that when the Norman William, after his astonishing conquest of the whole of Britain, compiled his Domesday account of the lands of the various districts in it, Lincoln contained 52 parishes, 1070 mansions, 900 burgesses, and 12 laymen having sac and soke:—at this time it was one of those cities denominated Fyfburghs, i. e. one of the five burghs given up to the Danes, in which they were allowed peculiar privileges, to be governed by their own laws, &c. The others were Derby, Nottingham, Leicester, and Stamford. William was not likely to neglect a place so strong and important as Lincoln; and we find, to keep the people in awe, as well as to answer wider purposes, he built an immense Castle here, which, through following ages, became the scene of almost continual bloodshed, and was connected with nearly every succeeding event of importance. The feudal system and monachism endowed the city with the splendour and beauty of what is called Gothic architecture; with increased merchandise; and with a far extended fame. The Minster,—that wonderful production of the genius, enterprise, and devotion, that ennobled these half civilized days,—rose superbly on the hill's summit, at about a stone's cast from the castle, where it still stands in all its exquisite convolutions of interminable ornament, apparently as imperishable as the granite that sustains its foundations. At the same time uprose an Episcopal palace, of astonishing sumptuousness, which successive kings, princes, and nobles, used as a place of residence or sojourn, whilst the magnificent prelates who possessed it, played the host to them. Few persons, even in Lincoln, have taken the trouble to visit the remains of this palace, which, in the midst of the city, are shut up in their long undulatory grassy courts, with almost an utter solitude: yet we might search the county through, and a more poetically beautiful piece of still desolation would not be found. Fifty-two churches were spread over the town, of which, though the number was extraordinary, the existing ones give us no very elevated ideas; for the latter are singularly mean and small. There were a Priory of Gilbertine Canons, a Priory of Benedictine Monks, a House of Franciscan Friars, Houses of Carmelite and

Augustine Friars, a College of Priests, and other religious houses: and in the suburb of Wykenford (now High-street,) were many splendid fabrics. The following outline of historical events connected with the principal personages of English history, will evidence how highly Lincoln has been appreciated.

In 1140, the Empress Maud, who laid claim to the English crown, came here with her troops, which she intrenched in the castle; the reigning king, Stephen, pursued her hither, and his army besieged the city; the inhabitants assisted him, but his victory was prevented by the Earl of Gloucester, who hastened with a powerful reinforcement to the assistance of the empress; in the battle that ensued the King was made prisoner, and, soon after, the Earl also by the King's party. Hereupon an exchange was made, and each leader restored to his party. The King, after being again settled on his throne, celebrated the brilliant festival of Christmas here.

The following King, Henry 2nd, was crowned twice, viz. at London *and Lincoln*, in the suburb of Wykenford in the valley.

King John, in the 3rd year of his reign, met David, king of Scotland, in Lincoln, whither the latter had come to tender his homage to John. Afterwards, during king John's wars with the Barons of his realm, Lincoln took up his cause, and strenuously resisted the latter, when they strove to intrench themselves in the fortifications of the city. But Gilbert de Gaunt, afterwards Earl of Lincoln, succeeded in pouring his followers within the walls, where they maintained possession of the castle against the most furious sieges for near a year, when it was wrested from them; but the Royalists being again ejected by the Barons, John himself set forward with an immense army, to seize the contested prize. Fortune, however, was against him, and, as he crossed the perilous fens or marshes of the swampy county, towards the capital, a great part of his army, together with their ammunition, artillery, and baggage, and a great quantity of royal treasures, even including the regalia, were ingulphed in the "Deeps;" he himself very narrowly escaping with his life. The misfortune, it is said, so preyed upon his mind, that it in great part occasioned his death, which happened shortly after. King John's young heir was not easily fixed upon the throne; and in the contests that occurred between his supporters and the favourers of the French claimant for the regal sway, Lincoln became a scene of the most violent of the struggles of the parties. We refer our readers to the romance given in pages six, seven, and eight, as an illustration of this period.

After the Prince became thus acknowledged as Hen. 3rd, he, as king, continued his father's conflicts with the Barons, who, assisted by Louis, the Dauphin of France, laid siege to Lincoln, but were vigorously repulsed by the inhabitants; many, endeavouring to escape, were drowned in the river, (then a broad and swift stream,) and many others were taken prisoners. The Castle at last passed as a summer residence to Prince John of Gaunt.

Edward 1st, held Parliaments in Lincoln in 1301 and 1305;—Edward 2nd, in 1316 and 1317;—and Edward 3rd, in the first year of his reign. During all this time, the commerce of the city underwent many changes. In 1348, the contracted spirit of monopoly so far prevailed here, against various acts of parliament, and the king's own declared resolution to foster the woollen manufacture, that the incorporated body of weavers obtained from Edward 3rd, a grant, by which they possessed the power of preventing any weaver from working within twelve leagues of the city, who did not belong to their body. This, and other similar monopolies, were abolished by a "statute of cloths" in 1352, when the staple of wool was removed from Flanders to England, and Lincoln was one of the staple towns appointed. It was also made a staple for leather, lead, &c.

Henry the 6th visited here, and held a Court in the magnificent Bishop's Palace.—Henry the 7th, (Duke of Richmond,) immediately after the battle

of Bosworth Field, spent three days here, and made a splendid procession in honour of his victory over Richard the 3rd, besides offering up public thanksgivings in the Minster.

At the commencement of the wars between Charles the 1st and the Parliament, the King came hither, and convened a meeting of the nobility and gentry of the county. The city was, after this, alternately in possession of his and Cromwell's party; and great injury was done to the place, as usual, by such conflicts. The cathedral, and the religious houses, especially suffered, being converted into barracks, by Cromwell's soldiers.

Little, or nothing, is known of the history of Lincoln after the Reformation; and it seems to have continually declined from that time, till it became much the same as we now find it.

Dr. Willis, celebrated for his treatment of insanity, was born in Lincoln, and educated at Brazen Nose College, Oxford, where he took a master's degree, in 1740. After entering into Holy Orders, he was preferred to the rectory of St. John's, Wapping; but having a partiality to the medical profession, he determined to practise; and in 1759 he took the degrees of bachelor and doctor of physic at his own University. In this profession he soon became eminent, particularly for his skill in overcoming a malady, whose causes and cure were little understood. He went to reside in his native county, and opened a large house at Gretford for *insane* persons; where he was so successful, that on the mental affliction of George the 3rd, he was resorted to for advice, and was fortunate, or rather skilful enough, to restore him to health. Of course, when great personages thus became sensible of his talents, his reputation increased; and we find the Court of Portugal soliciting him soon after to attend the Queen of that country; he did so, but in this instance could not re-establish his royal patient's reason: the lunacy was a confirmed case, baffling all medical powers that were brought to bear upon it: however his reputation was undiminished by this failure. At the time of his death, a number of afflicted persons were under his care at Gretford (or Greatford) and Shillingthorpe, where the Doctor had establishments. He died at an advanced age, December 5, 1807; and was buried in that part of the Minster Close formerly called St. Margaret's Church Yard; and if the *true* benefactors of our race deserve to be held in honourable remembrance, Dr. Willis ought never to be forgotten. Since writing the above, we have just heard of the death of the son of the Dr. Willis here mentioned; some particulars of his life, &c. will be given in another part.

The following most extraordinary event happend in the autumn of 1804, and may be relied on as matter of fact.—The violence of a fall deprived Sir Henry F. of his faculties, and he lay entranced several hours; at length, his recollection returning, he faintly exclaimed, "Where am I?" and, looking up, he found himself in the arms of a venerable old man, to whose kind offices Sir H. F. was probably indebted for his life. "You revive," said the venerable old man, "fear not, yonder house is mine, I will support you to it; there you shall be comforted." Sir H. expressed his gratitude. They walked gently to the house. The friendly assistance of the old gentleman and his servants restored Sir H. to his reason; his bewildered faculties were reorganized; at length he suffered no inconvenience, except that occasioned by the bruise he received in the fall. Dinner was announced, and the good old man entreated Sir H. to join the party; he accepted the invitation, and was shown into the hall, where he found sixteen covers; the party consisted of as many persons; no ladies were present. The old man took the head of the table; an excellent dinner was served, and rational conversation gave a zest to the repast. The gen-

tleman on the left of Sir H. asked him to drink a glass of wine, when the old man, in a dignified and authoritative tone, at the same time extending his hand, said "No!" Sir H. was astonished at the singularity of the check, yet, unwilling to offend, remained silent. The instant dinner was over, the old man left the room, when one of the company addressed him in the following words:—"By what misfortune, sir, have you been unhappily trepanned by that unfeeling man who has just left the room? Oh! sir, you will have ample cause to curse the fatal hour that put you in his power: sir, you have no prospect in this world but misery and oppression; perpetually subject to the capricious humours of that old man, you will remain in this mansion for the remainder of your days; your life, as mine, sir, will become burdensome; and, driven to despair, your days will glide on, with regret and melancholy reflection, in one cold and miserable sameness. This, alas! has been my lot for fifteen years; and not mine only, but the lot of every one you see here, since their arrival in this cursed abode." The pathetic manner that accompanied this cheerless narrative, and the singular behaviour of the old man at dinner, awoke in his heart sentiments of horror, and he was lost in stupor some minutes; when, recovering, he said, by what authority can any man detain me against my will? I will not submit; I will oppose him force to force, if necessary. "Ah! sir," said a second gentleman, "your argument is just, but your threats are vain; the old man, sir, is a magician; we know it by fatal experience; do not be rash, sir; your attempt would prove fatal, and your punishment would be dreadful." "I will endeavour to escape," said Sir H." "Your hopes are groundless," rejoined a third gentleman; "for it was but three months ago, when, in an attempt to escape, I broke my leg." Another said, he had broken his arm, and that many had been killed by falls in their endeavours to escape; others had suddenly disappeared, and never been heard of. Sir H. was about to reply, when a servant entered the room, and said his master wished to see him. "Do not go," said one; "Take my advice," said another; "for God's sake, do not go." The servant told Sir H. he had nothing to fear, and begged he would follow him to his master; he did, and found the old gentleman seated at a table covered with a dessert and wine: he arose, when Sir H. entered the room, and asked pardon for the apparent rudeness he was under the necessity of committing at dinner; "for," said he, "I am Dr. Willis; you must have heard of me; I confine my practice to cases of insanity, and as I board and lodge insane patients, mine is vulgarly called a mad-house: the persons you dined with are madmen; I was unable to tell you this before dinner, fearing it would make you uneasy; for although I knew them to be perfectly harmless, you might very naturally have had apprehensions." The surprise of Sir H. on hearing this was very great; his fears subsiding, the Doctor and Sir H. passed the evening rationally and agreeably.

ORACLE OF HEALTH.

LORD HUSSEY was a Nobleman of the reign of Henry VIII, and lost his life by taking part in the revolts of the time against the monarch. It appears Lord Hussey had experienced some remarkable change of sentiments relating to Politics; for he was, up to 1537, highly regarded by the King, as one particularly loyal and attached to his interests, and the following letter would prove these appearances sincere: we give a verbatim copy

of it, deeming its obsolete mode of spelling and expression cannot but interest; we know not to whom it was addressed, but it is thought to some commanding officer or magistrate of Lincoln.

"In my right herty manner I recommend me unto you, Advertysing the same that this day at ix. of the Clocke in the morning I had word from the Dean of Lyncoln that there is a company of *fals rebellious knaves* rysen and gathered together in Lyndsey, wherefore, I will advise you, and in the King's behalf I do commaunde you, that ye do see the citie of Lyncoln surely kept, so that there passe no suche evyll desposed persons thorough the same; and further, that ye be in redyness with such company as ye can make, to serve the King in suppressing the same, if nedes requiyres: And that ye immediately cause furthwith all the bows and arrowes being in the bowers and fletchers hands to be taken up at a reasonable price if ye so nede. And that ye so handle this matter *so discreetly and secretely* as ye can; And if ye see cause that ye be not able to resist, send me word, And I shall be ready at all tymes to assist you with suc h power as I can make. And thus fare ye well. From Sleaford this tousday the iijd. daye of October with the hande of

Yours to ————

JOHN HUSSEY.

It was possible for him to have meditated joining the "fals rebellious knaves," even whilst he wrote this letter; but he appears in real earnest there, and as men's sentiments and passions *can* undergo strangely sudden revolutions, Hussey may have lived long in a prosperous blindness to the vices of his Royal Master, and been suddenly, and, as it proved *fatally* illuminated. However he threw himself among the insurgents of the north, and after eluding for some time the vengeance of Henry, was made prisoner and, as we have been informed, (on the authority of Sir Joseph Banks,) confined in the building called John of Gaunt's. And thus died, this wealthy and distinguished Baron, who in the last ten years of his life experienced reverses of circumstances, to himself—most strange and terrible, and thus, in this extraordinary world;

"Good unexpected, Evil unforseen,
"Appear by turns as fortune shifts the scene,
"Some from their height, come tumbling down amain,
"They fall so hard, they bound, and rise again.

DRYDEN'S VIRGIL.

But Lord Hussey arose not again, his star had set in blood—his lamp was dark and shivered—and himself lay low in the dust, a bleeding, ghastly spectacle.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.—The municipal limits of Lincoln, till altered by a future act of parliament (as provided by the Corporation Reform Act) coincide with those of the County of the City, and include the whole of the City itself, together with the four extensive parishes of Branston, Waddington, Canwick, and Bracebridge. "The Bail and Close lie within the external boundary; * but they are not, it is generally considered, within the new corporate jurisdiction." The title of the Corporation, after the first election of councillors, under the provision of the act, will be "The Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the City of Lincoln." The city is to be divided into two wards by barristers during the present year, who, at the same time, will apportion the number of councillors to be elected from each ward.‡ BURGESSES.—All persons

* Vide Corporation Report.

‡ This information will be given in the Appendix.

who on the last day of August in any one year, shall have occupied any house, warehouse, counting-house, or shop, during that year, and the whole of each of the two preceding years, and who shall have been resident householders within the borough, or within seven miles of the borough during that time, and who may have paid all poor-rates due up to that day, and also all borough-rates due more than six calendar months before the said day of August, if any, as ordered under the provision of the act to be paid by them in respect of the premises for which they claim to be enrolled, shall be entitled to be burgesses. It is not necessary that the said house, warehouse, counting-house, or shop, shall, during the whole time of occupation, be the same house, &c. or even in the same parish. Persons who shall possess any house, warehouse, counting-house, or shop, by descent, marriage, marriage settlement, devise, or promotion to any benefice or office, shall be entitled to reckon the previous occupancy and rating with their own. Aliens cannot become burgesses. Persons who have received parochial relief within twelve months of the said last day of August, cannot become burgesses that year. It is necessary that all persons entitled to become burgesses, shall examine the list that the town clerk is bound to see placed on the doors of the Town Hall, during every day of the week preceding the 15th of September ‡ in every year; and if his name be not there, he must give notice to the town clerk on or before the 15th of September,* according to the form, No. 2 of Schedule D in the act.† Persons enrolled in the burgess list may object to any others likewise enrolled, by sending to the town clerk and also to the person objected to, on or before the 15th of September,¶ a notice according to the form, No. 3, Schedule D in the act. ‖ Persons objected to, who wish to defend their claim, either in person or by deputy, must attend the open court to be held in the borough for the purpose of revising the said lists, between the 1st and 15th days of October.§ A notice will be affixed to the Town Hall three days before the opening of the said court. COUNCILLORS, to be in number eighteen. All the burgesses (except clergymen in holy orders and dissenting ministers) who are rated at £15 a year, or who possess clear property to the amount of £500, are eligible. The first eighteen are to be elected on the 1st of November in the present year, (*) and six afterwards on the same day in each succeeding year, by the enrolled burgesses. Six, consisting of those who had been elected by the smallest number of votes in the present year, shall go out of office on the 1st of November in 1836, and six, consisting of those who had been elected by the *next* smallest number of votes in the present year, shall go out of office on the 1st of November, 1837, (the majority of the whole council deciding in the case of equal votes;) and six,

‡ Altered for the present year, 1835, only, to November 17.
* Altered for this year, 1835, only, to November 17.
† See Appendix.
¶ Altered for this year, 1835, only, to November 17.
‖ See Appendix.
§ Altered for this year, 1835, only, to the 1st and 15th days of December.
(*) Altered for the present year, 1835, to December 26.

consisting of those who have been councillors for the longest time, without re-election, shall go out of office on the 1st of November, 1838, and the same every succeeding year; though councillors going out, may forthwith be re-elected. The mode of election is for each burgess to deliver unto the Mayor, a voting paper, containing not more names than the number of councillors to be at the time elected for the ward, with their christian and surnames, and their respective places of abode and description, and signed by himself; and containing also the name of the street, lane, or other place in which the property for which he is rated on the burgess roll, is situated. No inquiry can be made of the burgess at the time of voting, except as to his identity with the person whose name is on the roll, and the person whose signature is on the voting paper then delivered, and as to whether he has already voted at the election then going on. ALDERMEN to be in number six. All the burgesses who are eligible to be councillors, and all the councillors, are eligible to be Aldermen. The first six to be elected on the 9th of November † in the present year, and three afterwards on the same day in every succeeding third year by the councillors: three, chosen by the council, immediately after the election of aldermen in the present year, are to go out of office on the 9th of November, 1838; after that, three, consisting of those who had been aldermen for the longest time without re-election, are to go out of office on the 9th of November, 1841, 1844, and so on, every succeeding third year. The aldermen going out of office, may forthwith be re-elected, though they may not vote in the election of the new aldermen. Aldermen, if required, must once in three years make a declaration of their qualification. The MAYOR is to be elected from and by the council, on the 9th of November § in every year. He must not act, till he has made a declaration, according to the form provided, before two or more of the council, of his acceptance of office. He is a justice of peace for the borough, and returning officer at the election of members of parliament.

The Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors, together, constitute the Council.

It is also enacted, that on the 1st of March, 1836, and every succeeding year, the burgesses shall elect from the persons qualified to be councillors, by a majority of votes, two burgesses, to be called Auditors, and two burgesses to be called Assessors: the election of such auditors and assessors to be in the manner as for councillors; provided that no burgess shall vote for more than one person to be an auditor or assessor; provided also, that no burgess shall be eligible who shall be of the council, or the town clerk, or the treasurer. *Persons convicted of bribery in the municipal elections, are for ever disqualified from voting either for municipal or parliamentary representatives.* The other principal officers of the new

† Altered for the present year, 1835, to December 31.

§ Altered for the first time only, to January 1, 1836.

Corporation will be the Town Clerk, Coroner, Registrar, Trustees of the Charities, &c. They are to be appointed by the council.

There are three local courts held by the authorities, viz. Court of General Quarter Sessions; Court of Record, called the Foreign Court; and a Court Leet. There is, besides, a Court of Requests, held under a local act, by Commissioners appointed for the purpose. The criminal court, held quarterly, has cognizance of all felonies and misdemeanours committed within the precincts of the city; but it is not the practice of the court to try capital offences.

The Corporation are lords of the manor and soil of the City, and of the manor of Canwick, in the County of the City.

Chapels.—There are two Methodist Chapels, one in St. Peter at Arches, the other in Newport; two Independent, one in St. Peter at Gowts, and the Unitarian in the same parish; the Zion, in Silver-street; the Catholic, in Silver-street; the General Baptist, in St. Benedict's; and the Particular Baptist, in Mint Lane; the Ranters', in Mint Lane; and the Society of Friends, for occasional meetings, in Park Lane.

Education.—The Public Schools are the Grammar School, in the Sheep Market, educating from 20 to 50 boys, which owes its origin to the junction of two former schools, viz. the Cathedral School, and the City School, (the latter founded in 1567 by justice Monson,) and of course possessing their endowments; the Christ's Hospital, already mentioned in the preceding pages; the National School, on Dr. Bell's plan, in Silver-street, educating about 450 boys and girls; and the Infant School, in Free-school Lane, conducted, apparently, upon an admirable system, and educating about 180 children of both sexes: the generality of children pay 1½d. per week; but a great number of people, whose situation renders them independent of the charity, send their children also, who pay an extra 10s. per year.

Musical Societies.—We have alluded to the musical taste that has lately sprung up in this city, and Lincoln now possesses two Societies for its cultivation. One of them gives concerts of a very brilliant kind during the winter months, which are generally graced by one or more of the stars of the musical hemisphere: the concerts are held at the Assembly Rooms, above hill. The other, entitled the Choral Society, which is yet quite in its infancy, is exclusively devoted to Sacred Music; and the singers and performers are all either natives or residents of the city: its performances, which are very promising, are held in the Church of St. Peter at Arches.

Commerce.—Lincoln possesses no staple manufacture, without its extensive maltkilns be regarded in that light, it having upwards of forty kilns for the manufacture of this commodity, a fourth part of which is consumed in the city and neighbourhood, and the remainder sent to the Manchester market, producing a revenue of upwards of £40,000 per annum. Its trade is supported exclu-

sively by the agricultural interest, its commerce being entirely coast-wise, as it has no direct communication with any foreign port. It has several large steam mills for the grinding of corn for the London, Manchester, and Leeds markets.

Foss Dyke.—By an act passed in Car. 2. A. R. 22-3, the corporation were empowered to undertake the navigation of the Witham and Fossdyke channels, and to levy tolls and duties for this purpose. It appears from the preamble of the act, that for some hundreds of years there had been a good navigation between Boston and the river Trent through the city of Lincoln, and that a great and beneficial trade had been carried on by means of this navigation. The navigation had become obstructed, and was fallen into "great decay, by reason that the river or ancient channels of Witham and Fossdyke, which run betwixt Boston and Trent, are much silted and landed up, and thereby not passable with boats, lighters, &c." To remedy this evil, the corporation were empowered to undertake the management, and to levy such reasonable tolls to defray the charges as might be fixed by commissioners under the act. In 1740, the locks and other works upon the Fossdyke were again in a ruinous state, and the channel almost useless. An agreement was then entered into by the corporation with a Mr. Richard Ellison, at that time a stranger to the city, that he should make new locks and other necessary works, deepen the channel, maintain the navigation, and farm the tolls at £75 a year. This agreement was confirmed by two leases of the tolls, dated 1740 and 1741, for 999 years. At the time these leases were granted, the tolls were inconsiderable; they are now very productive. The amount levied under this authority is not known to the corporation, but it has been supposed that they have produced as much as £12,000 a year. They have not, however, been expended in maintaining a proper navigation, and the state of the river and its banks have for many years been a subject of just complaint on the part of the merchants and other inhabitants. Many applications were made to Col. Ellison, the grandson of the original lessee, who was the person beneficially interested in the tolls, but in vain; till a few years since a meeting was convened by the Mayor, who presided on the occasion, of the owners and occupiers of land, and others interested in the navigation, when a resolution was passed, empowering the town clerk to commence legal proceedings; but nothing was done till the year 1831, when writs were issued against the representative of Col. Ellison, who died in 1827. A chancery suit has since been commenced on the part of the inhabitants against the lessee, the corporation, and other interested parties. The action at law has consequently been abandoned; and in this state the matter rests at present.

Representation.—The right of voting is vested in the Freemen and the £10 Householders. The number of voters polled ed at the election of 1833, was 885. The present members are Col. Sibthorp and E. L. Bulwer, Esq.

FAIRS.—The last whole week in April, for cattle, horses, sheep, &c.; the 5th of July, for amusement; the first Wednesday after the 12th of September, for cattle, &c.; and the 28th of November, (St. Hugh's Fair,) for cattle, &c.

MARKET DAY.—Friday. POPULATION.—11,843.

GRIMSTHORPE CASTLE,

The seat of Lord Willoughby d'Eresby, stands on an elevated position, in a park of immense extent, and is situate about four miles and a half from Bourn. On approaching the castle from that place, the scene, when it first breaks upon the sight, is picturesque and beautiful. A valley lies before us, of considerable extent, in which, on the right, is the village; and beyond this, and a little towards the left, on the summit of a gentle ascent, stands the castle, with its large masses of forest trees in the back ground, and which also stretch far away on the left along the edge of the hill. From hence, it appears in the form of a square range of buildings, of great size, with towers at the four corners, the two farthest larger than the others. On a nearer inspection, we find that of these apparent towers, the two last mentioned are, more correctly speaking, the wings of the main (or north) front. This front is very noble and handsome; it was built by the famous architect and comic dramatist, Sir John Vanbrugh. Before it, is a large court, and a fine avenue, nearly a mile in length. The principal part of the house was erected about the time of Hen. 8th, though the tower at the south entrance (called a Saxon one) is much older, and was built, probably, about the time of Hen. 3rd. It is embattled, and contains a stone staircase, and the walls are very thick.

On entering then the main front, we find ourselves in the grand hall of entrance, which is truly, for size, form, and style of architecture, worthy of its name. It is lofty and quadrangular. On either side you behold two tiers of arches, with massy square pillars, dividing the main part from what may be called the aisles, in which rise the staircases, leading into the upper and principal portions of the building; before you, two tiers of niches, corresponding in style and situation with the arches at the sides, the upper tier containing paintings, in imitation of statues, of several of the Kings of England; among which, "bluff (*brutal* would be more characteristic) King Hall's," form and visage, stands conspicuous. Round two sides of this grand hall, are long galleries containing pictures; one of them almost entirely devoted to horses; the other, filled principally with full length portraits. The objects that most attracted our attention in passing through the different apartments, were the large dining room, round the walls of which are many magnificent portraits, in particular King Charles the 1st, we believe by Vandyke, the rest principally family ones;—the dining room, which is hung with tapestry of the most splendid descrip-

tion, and which fills one with admiration for the taste, patience, and industry of its gentle artificers; the mythological painting covering the ceiling of this same dining room;—the small room, called the Chinese room, which is one of the most beautiful, for its size, we ever saw;—and last, not least, a glorious picture, by Rembrandt, in one of the bed rooms,—"the noble Venetian." In the north-west wing is the chapel: it is square, lofty, very light, and highly enriched in its decorations.

The view from the west windows, over the park and lake, is very beautiful; and on the east the windows command a view of the pretty hamlet of Grimsthorpe, which we might almost imagine to have crept, in the terrible days of feudalism, close to its lordly neighbour, to shelter itself under the shadow of its strength; a little farther off, is the village of Edenham, and then a large tract of picturesque country fading away into the distance.

In a valley within the park, are some large stones, with marks of sculpture on them, said to be the remains of a Cistercian abbey, called "Valle Dei," founded about 1257, by an earl of Albemarle.

SPITTAL.

Spittal, or Spittal-in-the-Street, taking the former name from its ancient hospital, and the latter, from its lying on the great Hermin street, is situate about 11 miles from Lincoln. It is a well known stage, where the numerous coaches that run betwixt Lincoln and the Humber, change horses. The only buildings it appears to contain, besides the inn, are, a small chapel, a barn that was once a session house, till the sessions were removed to Kirton in Lindsey, and a widows' hospital, the latter founded in the reign of Edward the 2nd. The Rev. John Pretyman, son of the late precentor of the cathedral, Lincoln, is the master. The chapel has upon it the following inscriptions in Latin:—

"I was in ... 1398— I was not in 1594— I am in ... 1616.	"He who destroys this temple, may God destroy him." "The house of God and of the Poor."

The arms of Sir — Wray are over the door, and also the following:

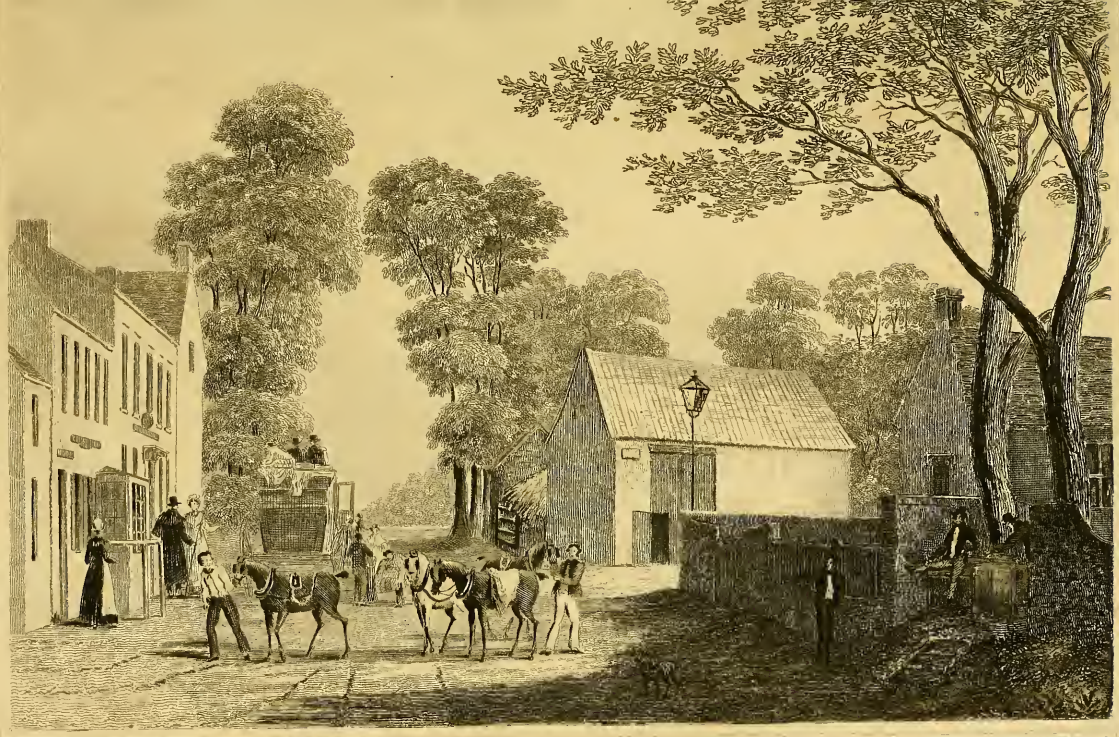
"Fiat Justitia. 1619."

On the barn or session house is the following couplet in Latin:

"This court does right, loves peace, preserves the laws,
Detects the wrong, rewards the righteous cause."

FERRY ON THE TRENT,

Or, to distinguish it from another hamlet, of the same name, West Ferry, is a hamlet of Owston, from which place it is distant about three miles. Near Millwood, formerly a seat of the Mowbrays, which is in the neighbourhood, was a Carthusian priory, founded about the year 1275, by an earl of Mowbray. It was called the "Priory in the Wood."



W. Watkins, Sculp.

SPITTAL.

London & Lincoln. JOHN [illegible] JUNR 1835.

Joseph Livesey. Willm Watkins

FERRY ON THE TRENT

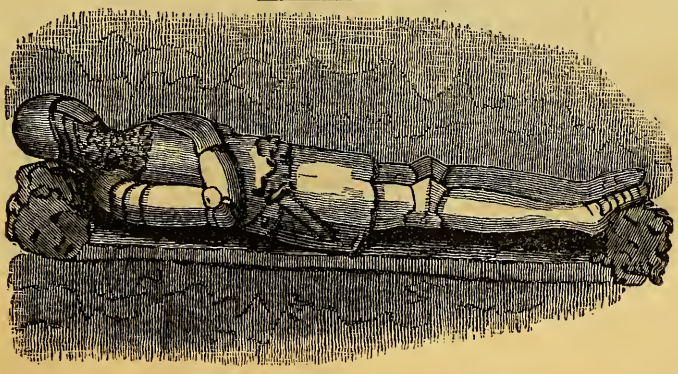
W. Watkins, Sculp.

WHYKAM CHAPEL.

WHYKHAM CHAPEL.

Is situate about four miles N.E. of Spalding. It stands in a field. It is a noble and imposing ruin, in the pointed style of architecture. Its form is an oblong square, of considerable height. It is merely a shell, though the walls are in excellent preservation. The windows are rather dilapidated: they are eight in number, three on each side, and one at each end. Three of them are walled up. Their architecture is peculiarly beautiful. We were surprised to find the centre window on one side differing from the others, being more ornate in its workmanship. There is a turret at one of the angles. The building is entered by a single archway adjoining this turret. From the size and number of the windows, the interior must have been exceedingly light and beautiful. The ground is strewed all over with broken beams of great size, consequent on the falling in of the roof, and which in their descent appear to have caused the strange confusion that the surface is in, two of them are yet sticking in the ground without any other support, their weight having sunk their ends to a great depth; also with gravestones half bedded in the mould, one of which, Sir John Harrington's, appears to have been formerly a very handsome one, with brasses; and lastly, with rubbish here and there heaped up in mounds, and the whole interspersed as usual with the green luxuriance that seems to delight in such places, beautifying and harmonising the whole. At one end, in the two opposite corners, are niches that have been exceedingly beautiful, as their remains abundantly testify.

The chapel, it is related in various writers, was built about the year 1292 or 1293, by whom, is not, we believe, known. It bears on one part the date, of 1625; probably it was then rebuilt, or repaired. At the dissolution, it was bestowed on an ancestor of Lord Harrington's, by Henry the Eighth. The chapel, we were informed, is not on the Rolls of the Ecclesiastical Court, or it would have been repaired. We hope that so fine a ruin will not be suffered to pass into total decay. Almost the only thing required, to preserve the chapel for an indefinite period, is to throw a roof over it.



GHRIMES'S MONUMENT, GRIMSBY CHURCH.

HARLAXTON MANOR HOUSE.

This singular specimen of ancient domestic architecture is situate about three miles from Grantham. It is said to have been been originally built by John of Gaunt. Many parts of the house are in so dilapidated a state, that it is almost considered dangerous to examine them. The entrance-hall contains many excellent family portraits, chiefly of the Gregory family, who, it appears, have possessed the estate for ages past; also various antique-looking articles of furniture, old armour, flags, and a stone coffin found in the neighbourhood, about two years since. Leaving the hall, we approach the foot of the grand staircase, where there are some splendid paintings, and among the rest, a subject by Rubens, embodying, it is said, portraits of one of his wives, and four of his children; a portrait of Vandyke, with his palette, &c., splendidly executed by himself, and "Beggar Boys" by Murillo, a subject he appears to have been partial to. Along a passage to the right of the top of the staircase, we enter the gallery, which, by the remains of curious and elaborate workmanship in plaster on the ceiling, wainscot, &c., seems to have been a gorgeous apartment. It is of large dimensions. In the window of the dining-room are the remains of some stained glass, displaying various coats of arms. The tapestry-room is very curious. There are several apartments contiguous to this, which are in so dangerous a state, that it is more than probable they will never again be inspected by literary wanderers like ourselves. In a room opposite the front of the grand staircase, which is preserved for the proprietor, (Mr. Gregory) in his occasional visits, are several portraits, some of which are admirably painted, and exhibit the best efforts of many of the bygone masters of the Vandyke and Sir Peter Lely school. There are also some spirited crayon sketches of heads, most probably portraits. Another room, on the left of the main entrance, exhibits also many portraits; one by Vander Myn, arrests, we were told, the attention of all visitors by its exquisite freshness, and by the amazing *finish* displayed in it.

The exterior presents a desolate but interesting appearance. The front is nearly covered with foliage of various kinds; indeed the building seems almost supported and held together by the thick ivy and the trees that grow up against, and appear to form a part of, the walls. Its architectural ornaments have been many and beautiful.

The proprietor resides at a neighbouring village, (Hungarton) near which he is erecting a most princely mansion. Several years have elapsed since this stupendous undertaking was commenced, and from the evident magnificence of the design, it is probable many more must yet pass before it will be completed.

The village of Harlaxton has a clean and picturesque aspect. The church seems rather large for the size of the village. Many

HARLAXTON MANOR HOUSE.

London & Lincoln. JOHN SAUNDERS JUNR 1835.

WOOLSTHORP MANOR HOUSE

The birthplace of Sir Isaac Newton.

curiosities have been dug up in the neighbourhood, particularly an urn, containing burnt bones, and coins, and a helmet of gold, set with jewels, supposed to have belonged to John of Gaunt, and which is now, we believe, in the cabinet at Madrid.

THE VICAR'S STABLES, LINCOLN.

WOOLSTHORPE,

The birth-place of the immortal Newton, is situate about half a mile westward from Colsterworth, and about nine miles from Grantham. The house, or rather cottage, presents marks of considerable antiquity, and would, in all likelihood, have been ere this, a complete ruin, but for the patchings, proppings, and plasterings, which it has evidently received. At the top of the main staircase, in a room to the left, Newton was born. Over the fire-place, there is a small, white marble slab, bearing the following inscription :—

> Sir ISAAC NEWTON (son of ISAAC NEWTON
> Lord of the Manor of Woolsthorpe) was born
> in this Room, December 25th, 1642.
> Nature and Nature's laws lay hid in night;
> GOD said "Let NEWTON be" and all was light.
> *Pope.*

In the window-seat there is a book open for the reception of the names of visitors. We were rather surprised to find them so few in number, a few pages back presenting us with dates no less than ten or twelve years old. The only things in this room that remain unchanged since the time of Newton, are the door, which is massive and rather ornamental in its workmanship, and a small cupboard close to the fire-place, the door of which is curiously carved. The floor is of plaster or cement, and the room is altogether beautifully clean.

Another room is also shown as the one in which Newton studied much. It contains a singular piece of furniture made of wainscotting, in one of the corners, which looks almost like a small apartment taken from the main room. It is said to have contained the philosopher's books, instruments, &c. On the ground-floor there are two spacious apartments, one containing a large and old-fashioned chimney, apparently unaltered through ages.

Above the door in the front, there is a stone that is apparently recently put up, containing a shield with cross-bones, and a few words to denote that the house was the birth-place of Newton. There is nothing remarkable in the appearance of the house ; it is surrounded by stables, granaries, hay-ricks, &c. In the church at Colsterworth there is a monument to the memory of Sir Isaac, and which informs us that the forefathers of Newton were there buried, and that he himself lies in Westminster Abbey.

LIFE OF NEWTON.

According to some accounts, Newton was descended from the eldest branch of the family of Sir John Newton, Bart. lords of the manor of Woolsthorpe, in whose possession the estate had continued for upwards of two centuries. Other accounts state, that he was the only child of Mr. John Newton, of Colsterworth, near Grantham, in whose possession was an estate of about 120l per annum, by the cultivation of which he subsisted. His mother was of the ancient and wealthy family of the Ayscoughs or Askews, residing in the same county. Of the manor-house we give an engraving, and we are persuaded that it will need no other claim to observation, than the circumstance of its being associated with two, the most interesting, if not the greatest events in the history of science, the birth of Newton, (Christmas 1642) and in subsequent years, the contingent, and apparently unconnected circumstances which gave rise to his philosophy.

The early education of young Newton devolved upon his mother. At twelve years of age, by the advice of his uncle, he was sent to the free-school at Grantham, where he made some proficiency in classical literature, and laid the foundation of his future studies. Even in this early period, a strong natural bias towards philosophical subjects was observed in his mind. A water-clock, which he then constructed, continued for several years after he finally quitted school, to indicate the hours to the inmates of the house where its youthful maker had resided. Some rude dials he constructed by a long continued series of observations and trials. His sleeping-room is, by his biographers, stated to have been filled with models and inventions. Nor was his attention alone confined to the mysteries of mechanism ; in intervals of leisure he applied himself perhaps with more industry than success, to the fine arts. Beneath a picture of the unfortunate monarch, Charles the First, which he had himself drawn, were written the following verses, which have been likewise stated to be his own production :—

A secret art my soul requires to try,
If prayers can give me what the wars deny.
Three crowns distinguish'd here, in order do
Present their objects to my knowing view.
Earth's crown, thus at my feet, I can disdain,
Which heavy is, and at the best but vain ;
But now a crown of thorns I gladly greet,
Sharp is this crown, but not so sharp as sweet;
The crown of glory that I yonder see
Is full of bliss and of eternity !

After vainly attempting to acquire a knowledge of the mysteries of husbandry, the youthful philosopher was, in the eighteenth year of his age, entered as a scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge. It is probable, that at this period his attainments were not superior, if equal to those of his contemporary students, He commenced his course of mathematical study with the Elements of Euclid, a department of learning which, in this day, is usually mastered long before the period of entering the University. This was the humble beginning of his academical career. Yet within the period of four years, he had laid the foundation of his greatest discovery, the doctrine of Fluxions, that instrument so powerful in his own hands, so successful in an after period, when transmitted to the hands of others.

This discovery was, in the first instance, communicated by the author to his friend, Dr. Barrow. Through a singular, and perhaps culpable diffidence, it was not published until many years afterwards. Leibnitz, in the meantime, having alighted upon a similar discovery, the principles of the differential calculus, disputed the claim of originality with Newton. A lengthened contest took place, which, though it established the justice of Newton's claim, yet imparted to him so strong a dislike for literary warfare, augmented too by subsequent events, that he is reported to have exclaimed, " I blame my own imprudence for parting with so real a blessing as my peace, to run after a shadow!"

The celebrated Principia was published in the year 1687. In this immortal work, he has shown the application of his own " Fluxions," to the determination of the laws and motions of the planetary bodies. The great and universal Law of Gravity is there established on the firm basis of mathematical demonstration, and those principles of philosophical reasoning are enforced, on which, by the conjoined labours of himself, and his many and worthy successors and disciples, the vast and fair structure of modern philosophy has been reared.

Newton's Optics, the most important of his works after the Principia, was not finally published until the year 1704. It appears to have been his favourite production, and on its composition thirty years, and the maturity and vigour of his intellect were expended. It is not improbable that he contemplated the possibility of unfolding an entire system of Chemical Philosophy, from the apparent mutual action between light and the multiform varieties of natural bodies. To ascertain the law, extent, and varieties of this action, occupied his first attention, and though his inquiries were not crowned with ultimate success, they are yet replete with interest and instruction. They deserve attention, not merely for the rich store of accurate experiment which they called forth, nor for that unrivalled spirit of chaste reasoning and philosophical acuteness with which the consequences of those experiments are detected; but in the words of a late eloquent writer, as " the history of a great man's first thoughts," as the most perfect example we possess of genius uniting with perseverance, in laying the foundation-stone on which, in after ages, and by other hands, a fresh addition is to be made to the circle of human sciences.

It does not seem necessary that we should say more on the subject of Newton's scientific productions. The subject is exhaustless; yet to those who are acquainted with his writings, no extraneous panegyric will be necessary, to those who are not, it would convey but an imperfect and faint idea of their value and excellence. Still less does it seem needful, that we should dilate on his miscellaneous productions, numerous and important as they are, and extending over the spacious fields of history, chronology, and biblical criticism. Like his mathematical writings, they have long received the meed of public approbation. Their merits and defects are too well known to need enumerating here, and if the former do not so much preponderate as to render their author as high and worthy an example to the critic and historian, as to the philosopher, they yet serve to show, that genius is not limited to a single object. It is a useful lesson, and should not be forgotten, and of the many which the life of a great man affords us, few are more encouraging.

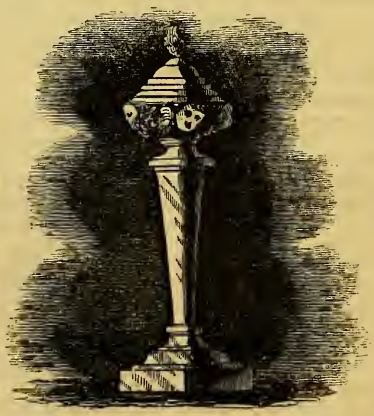
In the year 1696, Sir Isaac Newton was appointed Warden of the Mint; about three years afterwards to the more lucrative situation of Master, an office

which he continued to hold until death. The curtailment of his leisure, and increase of his funds, consequent on these appointments, at the same time that they precluded the public advantages to science, which an old age of retirement might have permitted him to confer, yet augmented his means of private usefulness and benevolence. Several instances of unostentatious generosity are recorded by his biographers. On the worthy and talented Maclaurin, he settled an annuity of 20l. to eke out the scanty salary of his official situation, and on a niece, an allowance of 100l. per annum. Other and numerous examples may be observed on referring to Brewster's work.

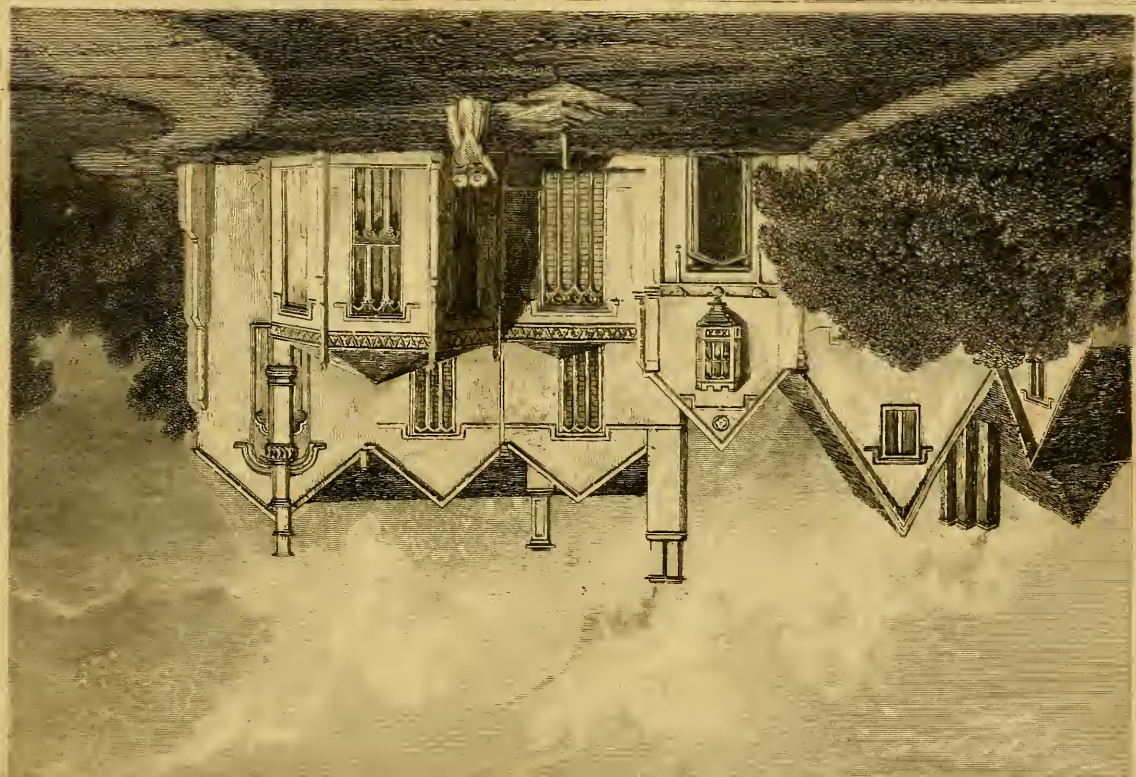
The duties of his appointment Newton continued to discharge, until the infirmities of an age, protracted beyond the ordinary period of human life, at length enfeebled his unusually vigorous frame. In his eightieth year he was attacked by the stone, and at intervals, during the five remaining years of his existence, suffered more or less from the ravages of his incurable malady. The patience which he manifested, even in the most trying moments, is well known, and forms a distinguished and exemplary feature in his character. On the morning of Saturday, March 18, 1727, he read the newspapers, and discoursed a considerable time with his physician, Dr. Mead; but it was the latest effort of expiring nature. On the evening of the same day, a lethargic insensibility gradually overwhelmed his faculties. In this state he continued till the following Monday, when that lethargy was succeeded by death.

Of the character of our departed philosopher some remarkable traits will be observed in the foregoing sketch. His virtues appear to be of that retiring kind the least ostentatious, yet perhaps the most valuable in the list of human excellencies. Patience under affliction, and moderation in prosperity, an equanimity of disposition, which no circumstances could destroy, were eminently observable through all his actions; and it has happened to him, what has been the lot of few, that while Fame has been lavish in extolling his genius, even Envy has found no stain on the purity of his character.

Few relics of Sir Isaac Newton are now left. He himself dying unmarried, left no issue. His family is probably extinct. Numerous MSS. in his own handwriting, are kept in the family of the Earl of Portsmouth, and a single lock of his venerable hair is religiously preserved in the library of Trinity College, Cambridge. His enduring memorial is in his works, and in them, to use an apostle's phrase, "being dead he yet liveth."



FONT, GAINSBOROUGH CHURCH.



SCRIVELSBY

Is a pretty village and parish, containing the ancient baronial seat of the Dymokes, Champions of England; a small church of some antiquity, and between twenty and thirty houses. Its name was formerly Scrivelesbi. From just after the Norman Conquest till 1292, the Lords Marmyon, or Marmion, possessed the barony, for which each successive male inheritor performed the ceremony of Grand Serjeantry or Championship at every coronation of our early kings. Since 1292 the Dymokes have held possession by the same feudal tenure; and at the instalment of each new sovereign, one of the family has not failed to present himself before the throne, armed "cap-à-pie" in "bright armour," mounted on a warlike steed, fitly caparisoned, with nodding plumes and gauntlet of defiance to challenge by trumpeted herald, all gainsayers of the right of the monarch to his royal title. At our present king's coronation, however, this service was not required, and it is probable never may be again. The building, it will easily be supposed, is very antique, and from our view it will be seen that it is a highly interesting edifice. In the church, which is dedicated to St. Benedict, there are many tombs of members of the Dymoke family, and some figures upon them; the principal of the latter are a cross-legged knight in chain armour, a lady with a lion at her feet, and a knight banneret, sculptured on a plate of brass, lying in full armour, with his helmet under his head, and a lion at his feet. The benefice is a rectory, united in 1731 with that of Dalderby, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at 12*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* Patron, H. Dymoke. The village is in the southern division of the Wapentake of Gartree, parts of Lindsey, two miles and a half from Horncastle, on the road to Boston.

Population 129.

HOLBEACH

Is a small market town and parish in the Wapentake of Elloe, parts of Holland, about eight miles from Spalding. Its ancient name was Oldbeche, so called from having been built near an old beach, which the receding of the water had left; as it is evident from the different embankments, that have been made between the Cross Keys and the Foss Dyke Washes, that all the land close to the town has been at some former period covered with the waters of the German Ocean. Holbeach is situated in a low, marshy district. The town generally was but indifferent in its

pearance till of late years, when a great improvement has taken place. New and handsome houses have been erected; also a large building, called the PUBLIC ROOMS, which is used as a theatre, assembly rooms, &c. The streets were last year lighted with gas, and projects are at the present time on foot for flagging the town, and for making a navigation for small craft from the sea. Add to these the circumstance of its possessing a permanent library, daily increasing in the number of its members; a Harmonic Society, and its having lately been made the centre of a Poor Law Union, and we may reasonably expect to see, in the next few years, a still greater improvement in the general state and prospects of the town. In 1383 Lord Egremont obtained a market and fair for Holbeach. An ancient guild of Corpus Christi stood near Barley Pit, where, until last year, was a house called the "Old Mansion," once belonging to Moses Stukely, who owned the estate. John de Kirkton founded a hospital in his own messuage, by licence of King Edward the Third, dated 16th of November, for a warden, chaplain, and fifteen poor people; he endowed it with several lands in Holbeach, which he held of the Abbot of Crowland, who, by licence, permitted the same to be annexed to the hospital of All Saints, in Holbeach, for which he paid 20*l.* This formerly stood on the ground now occupied by the Chequer Inn, opposite the church. "I remember," says Stukely, "the old stone-work and arched doors and windows with mullions, which were taken down when the house was rebuilt by my father; many of the carved stones were also laid in the foundations of the houses which he built near the bridge." The building was taken down in 1683. Foundations of walls, pavements, &c. have been discovered here, and several ancient coins, urns, and seals, dug up at different periods. In this town formerly flourished the ancient families of Fleet, D'Acres, Harrington, Barrington, Welby, and Moulton. The principal object of interest in Holbeach is the CHURCH, which is dedicated to All Saints. It is a noble edifice, consisting of a nave, a chancel, a porch, and a square tower, surmounted by an octangular ornamented spire. The porch has two circular towers with embattled parapets at its extreme angles. The church possesses some interesting monuments, and a good painting, representing Christ instituting the Lord's Supper. There has also been just added a handsome organ of great musical power, which forms a splendid ornament to the fine old building. It was raised by subscription. The chimes of the bells struck us as being peculiarly fine. The benefice is a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at 20*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.* Patron Bishop of Lincoln. A GRAMMAR SCHOOL was founded here by a licence from King Edward the Second, who granted certain lands for its support. This endowment appears to be lost. In 1669, another school was founded by George Farmer, Esq., who endowed it with lands and tenements, which now let for about 140*l.*

HOLBEACH CHURCH,

London & Lincoln. JOHN SAUNDERS JUN^R 1830

per annum. The management is vested in nine trustees—the master must have taken a degree; *and the children are to be taught what is deemed most useful for their future destination in life.* Some few years since a new and spacious school was erected. Holbeach is within the jurisdiction of a Court of Requests for the recovery of debts under five pounds, held under the authority of an act passed in the 47th of Geo. III. for the hundred of Elloe.

The Lords of the Manors are Samuel Edwards, Esq. of the Manor of Holbeach Abbotts, and William Rutt, Esq. of the Manor of Holbeach D'Acre. The parish of Holbeach contained, according to the last survey, 22,000 acres, and an addition of 600 acres is now being made, by embanking a portion of marsh from the sea. The soil is of various kinds, chiefly productive, and the length of the parish is more than twenty miles. The Reverend Maurice Johnson, in a letter to Dr. Stukely, says, "Your own parish, Holbeach, affords one remarkable article in the parochial charge, when the last year the churchwardens paid 4*l.* 6*s.* for the destruction of the hedgehogs, at only one penny a piece, and the present officers have paid above 36*l.* on the same account already. The vast flocks of cattle in this noble parish, and some coney burroughs, have drawn these creatures from all parts hither, as one would think."

In this town, in 1745, lived Samuel Frotheringham, a member of the Society of Friends. He is said to have been the first in England who invented a clock with hands, denoting both the true, and the apparent time, at all seasons of the year, according to the eccentricity of the earth's orbit, and the obliquity of the ecliptic.

Bishop Holbeach was born in this town. He was one of the compilers of the Liturgy, and said to have been a very learned man. But the most important personage that Holbeach can claim as a native is William Stukely, the famous antiquary, whose name is respected by every true lover of English antiquities. He was descended from an ancient family in this county, and was born Nov. 7, 1687. After receiving the first rudiments of his education in the Free Grammar School, he was admitted to Benet College, Cambridge, where he made medicine and botany his peculiar studies. Taking the degree of M.B. in physic, 1709, he went to London in 1717, where, on the recommendation of his friend, Dr Mead, he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and was one among the number of those who revived the Society of Antiquaries. To the latter he acted many years as secretary. He took the degree of M.D. at Cambridge, in 1719, and in the following year was made a Member of the College of Physicians, and became one of the censors. After residing in London a few years, in 1726, he retired to Grantham, at which place he married and settled. Afflicted with the gout during the winter, it was his custom to travel for his health in the spring and summer; and in these

journies he acquired a particular and zealous love of antiquities. This is manifested by the researches and observations which are contained in his principal work, "*The Itinerarium Curiosum.*" Finding his health inadequate to the fatigue of his profession, he turned his view to the church, and was ordained at Croydon, July 20, 1730. In the October following, he was presented to the living of All Saints, in the town of Stamford, and was afterwards Rector of St. Peter's, and Master of Brown's Hospital, in the same place. He had the offer of several better livings but these he declined. He was presented with the living of Somerby, by the Duke of Newcastle, who also appointed him one of his chaplains. About the time of these promotions, he published an account of Stonehenge. At the instance of the Duke of Montague, he resigned his preferments in the country, and in lieu of them, accepted the Rectory of St. George's, Queen Square, London. He was there seized by a paralytic stroke, which terminated fatally the 3rd of March, 1765, when, by temperance and regularity, he had attained his seventy-eighth year. Thus ended a valuable life, sedulously spent in illustrating the obscure remains of the History and Antiquities of his native land.

Fairs, &c.—May 17, September 17, and October 11. There is a mart governed by the statutes of Lynn Mart, in March.

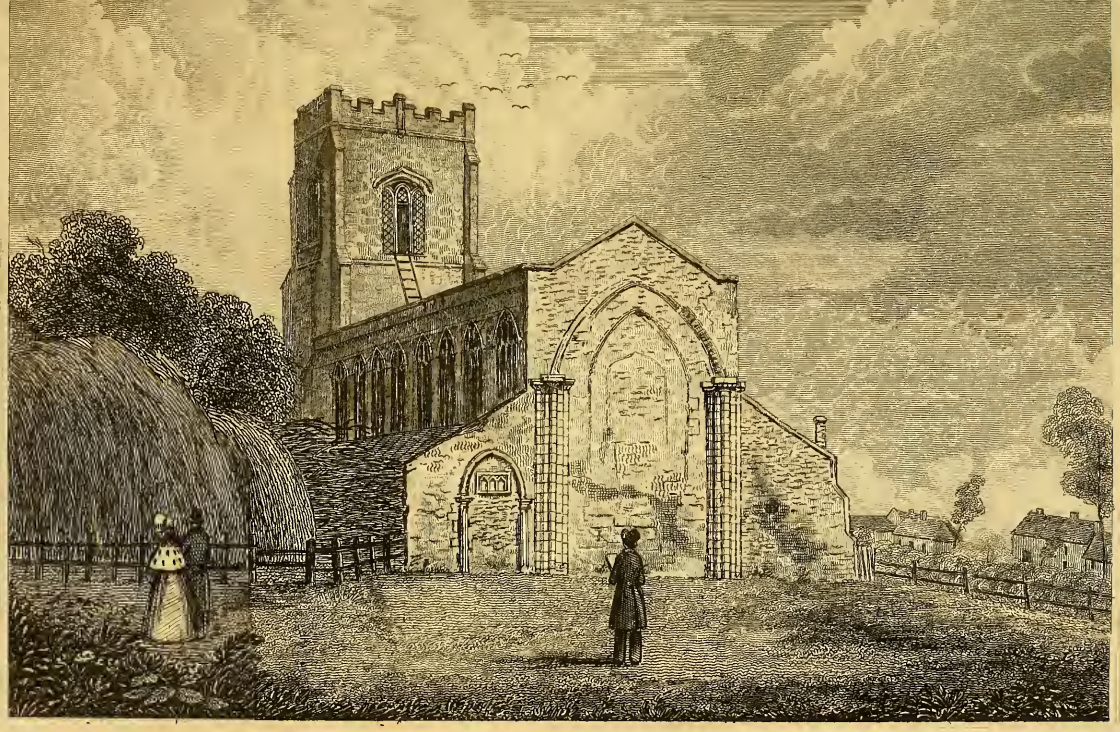
Market Day, Thursday.

Population, 3890.

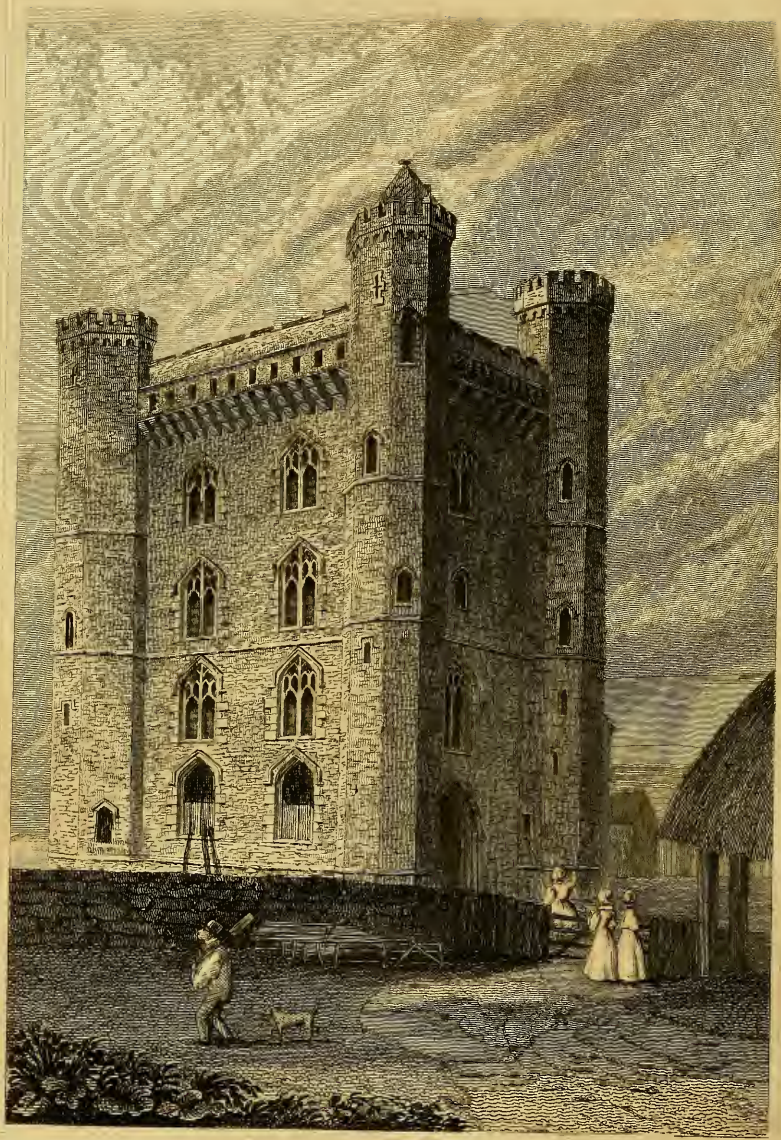
FRIESTON

Is a pleasant village in the wapentake of Skirbeck, parts of Holland, situate about three miles and a half from Boston. At this place was formerly the ancient Barony of Croun, given to Guy de Croun by William the Conqueror. The church has formed part of a Priory, founded in 1142, by one of the Crouns. The edifice must have then been a very large one, as is evidenced by the noble cluster of pillars still standing without the church at its east end, and which evidently supported an arch of magnificent proportions. It was built at different times, and is partly in the Saxon and partly in the Gothic styles. The windows, which are slightly pointed, are very numerous, and relieve the rather heavy appearance of the building. This character (heaviness) prevails throughout. The tower is peculiarly massy, and large in its proportions, though not high, and the pillars and arches in the interior are amazingly thick. This church possesses a most beautiful stone font, which is covered with an equally beautiful piece of wood carving, in the form of a tall pinnacle. The living is a vicarage. There is a place of worship for the Methodists.

The shore, which is not far from the village, is a bathing place



FREISTON CHURCH.



TATTERSHALL CASTLE.

of considerable note. In the summer season it is much frequented, not only by persons from the neighbouring districts, but also from Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, &c. &c. There are two inns, pleasantly situated, and commanding views of the Norfolk coast.

Population, 1089.

TATTERSHALL

Is a small market town and parish, situate on the banks of the river Bane, near to its junction with the Witham, in the southern division of the wapentake of Gartree, parts of Lindsey, about thirty miles S. E. by E. from Lincoln, and about 125 N. from London. It is a place of great antiquity, having been formerly a Roman station, but it is now chiefly noted for its elegant church and the remains of its noble castle.

The CHURCH is a beautiful stone structure in the form of a cross, of the pointed style of architecture, and can scarcely be surpassed for simplicity, lightness, and the beauty these two qualities combined have here produced, by any edifice in the country. The masonry is so well executed, that it almost appears without joints, and though nearly four hundred years old, appears like the work of yesterday. The church contains upwards of sixty windows, many of them very large, and all beautiful. Some of these windows formerly were filled with stained glass, but the spoiler has been at work, and left little to tell of their former beauty. In the chancel, partly covered with a pulpit, is the tomb of the founder of the church and of the castle, Lord Secretary Cromwell, who lived in the reign of Henry VI. About that time the church was made a collegiate church, with an establishment of seven chaplains, (one of whom was master) six clerks, and six choristers. Its revenues at the dissolution were valued at 348*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.* The college was situate on the north side of the church. It is now entirely lost. The Alms House, established by the same charter, still remains.

The CASTLE stands a little to the S. W. of the town, and not far from the church. It was erected about 1440. It consists now of a rectangular brick tower, of very superior workmanship, about 150 feet high, divided into four stories, and flanked by four octagonal turrets,* one of which contains a fine spiral staircase of stone, communicating with the different galleries and passages of the building. Some of these galleries have groined roofs, which, considering they are brick, are singularly beautiful, and perfect as they were left by the workmen. On the centre of each arch of the groin, are the arms of the Cromwell and other noble families.

* Since this was written one of them has been removed.

On the upper story, the castle is embattled, with loop holes, casements, parapetted wall, and all the usual defences of the time. The roof, which was of lead, has been apparently taken away. On one of the turrets is a stone platform, which commands a delightful view of the surrounding country, and from whence Lincoln Minster and Boston Church are often distinctly visible. Under the turrets are the prisons or dungeons, where probably many a poor captive has pined away in hopeless despair. There are in the wall, yet remaining, two stone chimney-pieces of the most exquisitely beautiful designs and workmanship. On the east side of the keep were attached to it, a building of two stories, embattled and parapetted. This is now entirely gone. An inhabitant of Tattershall remembers seeing an old print of the castle as it was at some distant period, in which were several buildings standing near the castle. They were roofless, and of elegant design and workmanship. Around the main moat, which was filled with water, ran a brick wall. It was crossed by a draw-bridge, the foundations of which still remain. The external moat was large and deep. Betwixt the two, were lodges and defences of various kinds, some of which yet remain, one being converted into a dwelling house, and another into a barn. One of our subscribers has in his possession an exceedingly curious picture, that was once part of the furniture of the castle. In it are represented, grouped into one view, all the principal architectural and sculptural curiosities of Rome. The Coliseum, Trajan's Pillar, the Tomb of Adrian, the Temple of the Sybills, &c.

In digging in the neighbourhood were found many organic remains, petrified serpents, amonites, spherical shaped stones, and shells of various kinds, said to belong to species that no longer exist. In the market-place is an elegant stone cross, surmounted by an urn.

A canal from the Witham to Horncastle passes through Tattershall, from which the inhabitants derive considerable benefit. There is a place of worship for the Methodists.

Fairs.—May 15, September 25, and every alternate Friday in spring.

Population, 590.

GRANTHAM

Is pleasantly situated on the west side of the river Witham, about twenty-six miles s. by w. from Lincoln, and 111 n. by w. from London. It lies in a valley, shut in by hills on every side. Owing to the many noblemens' and gentlemens' seats the neighbourhood possesses, the approaches to Grantham are generally picturesque and beautiful. The town is well lighted, but not very well paved. The houses generally are of a superior kind.

The parish comprises the borough and market town of Gran-

GRANTHAM.

[illegible] 1836

tham, the township of Manthorp, with Little Gonerby, in the soke of Grantham, and the townships of Harrowby and Spittle Gate, in the wapentakes of Winnibriggs, Threo, and parts of Kesteven. Grantham being on the Hermin street, which now forms part of the great north road from London to York, has been supposed to have been a Roman station. According to Hollingshed, Grantham was founded in the time of the Romans, by Gorbonius, son of Morindus, A. M. 3676, after the building of Rome 460, and in the 121st. Olympiad. Dr. Stukely says decidedly it was, and observes, " that all about Great Paunton was much inhabited by the Romans, Kirk Stoke particularly, where great quantities of antiquities have been found, likewise at Stroxton. Rastall, in his history of Southwell, endeavours to prove that the Ad Pontem of the Romans was at that town, which is decidedly wrong, as the Ad Pontem was placed on the direct road to the Ermyn street, leading to Lindum (Lincoln) from Leicester, and the distances prove it, viz.

From Leicester, or Ratis to

Verometo	13	miles	(Burrow on the Hill) to
Margidomo	13		(Market Overton) to
Ad Pontem	7		(Great Ponton) to
Crococolana	7		(Ancaster) to
Lindo	12		(Lincoln)

and close to the river Witham a number of Roman remains are occasionally dug up. It has been said there was a castle here, built by the Romans, (from whence the name of the street " Castle Gate,") and that the foundations have been dug up. The town was formerly, it is supposed, surrounded by a wall, with gates at the different entrances. Three of the principal streets are still called West Gate, Water Gate, and Spittle Gate. A house of Franciscans or Grey Friars was established here in 1298, the remains of which are now used as a place of public entertainment.

The Knights' Templars had an establishment here, the remains of which now form the Angel inn. There was also near the Angel inn, many years ago, the remains of a chapel, with mullioned windows, used at the time Dr. Milner noticed it, as a kitchen. No traces of it exist now. In Spittle Gate, there was most probably one of these hospitals, intended for the accommodation of pilgrims and poor travellers on their journies.

The early history of the soke can be traced no further back than the time of Edward the Confessor, in whose reign Harold, afterwards King of England, married Editha, daughter of Algar, King of Mercia, and in her right, became possessed of this town and soke. We next find it in the hands of Maud, Queen of William the Conqueror, who gave it to Rabell de Tankervill, her chamberlain. His heirs held it till King John lost Normandy,

when it was seized by the king to punish the family for assisting the rebels. By John it was given to William, Earl of Warren. At his and his consort's death, it returned to the crown, and was given by the reigning King, Edward III., to his eldest son, as a marriage present. We next find it mortgaged by Henry the Third to William de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, then released and given to John, Earl of Warren. At his decease it passed into the hands of his sister Alice, wife of an Earl of Arundel. We next find it granted to William, Earl of Portland, by William the Third, from whose descendants it was purchased by the family of the Manners.

The only historical events of any importance connected with this town, that we can discover, are the following: In the civil wars of Charles the First, Grantham was taken by his majesty's forces; and "about that time it was," says De Foe, "that we began to hear the name of Oliver Cromwell, who, like a little cloud, rose out of the East, and spread first into the North, till it shed down a flood that overspread the three kingdoms. When the war first broke out, he was only a private captain of horse, but now commanded a regiment, and joining with the Earl of Manchester, the first action which we heard of him, which emblazoned his character, was at *Grantham,* where, with only his own regiment, he defeated twenty-four troops of horse and dragoons of the king's forces."

In this town was born Dr. Still, who held the See of Bath and Wells, and who is supposed to be the author of "Gammer Gurtor's Needle," the earliest comedy extant in the English language.

Grantham gives the title of Baron to the Robinson family.

Public Buildings, &c. The Church, dedicated to St. Wulfron, and which, doubtless, stands on the site of an old Saxon one, from its being dedicated to a Saint, may be considered as one of the three churches (the others being Louth and Boston), of which the county, rich as it is in ecclesiastical architecture, may be more than ordinarily proud. It is indeed a beautiful structure. Its architecture is partly in the early and partly in the decorated English styles. The tower is very lofty and surmounted by one of the most beautiful spires in the county. The latter is richly crocketed, and of most unusual height. According to admeasurement in Mr. Turnor's Grantham, the greatest height of the church is 273 feet. The upper part of the tower with the spire is supposed to have been added in the reign of Henry VIII. The tower communicates with the nave and aisles by three pointed arches of great height. The stained glass in the eastern window is rich, and gives a fine effect to the general view of the interior. Near the window, and partly hid by a pew, (which we may observe by the way were better removed), is a stone screen of exquisite workmanship, with a door leading down into a crypt, in which are deposited a great number of human skulls, bleached white by the atmosphere.

Wm. Watkins

GRANTHAM CHURCH.

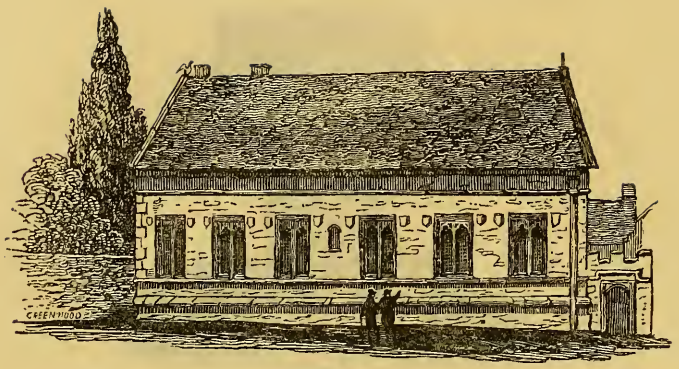
THE FONT.

Near this spot stands the ancient Font. It is octangular, massy, and of most elaborate workmanship, cut deeply in the stone. There are several interesting monuments in the church. Amongst the rest, the remains of a very ancient one, on the right, as you enter the west door, bearing the date 1362. Its form is that of a pointed arch, over the usual broad slab, from the inner sides of which projects several heavy but handsomely ornamented pieces of stone carving. There is another, close by, a modern one, very lofty and handsome, to the memory of "William Cust, Esq., Sea Officer," and from the inscription we learn, that "while commander of a small sloop, he was remarkably active in destroying the enemy's privateers; and chasing into Cherborourgh a French ship of superior force, he cut it out from that harbour under a continual fire from the batteries," and that he was killed by a cannon ball in the expedition against Port Louis, March 8, 1747. On the opposite wall, there is one still more beautiful than the last, to the memory of the Right Hon. Sir Dudley Ryder, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, The bending figure on this monument is most exquisitely beautiful.

The Library, chiefly a present from Dr. Newcombe, a native of Grantham, contains many valuable books. There is also an old Library called Triggs', in which the books are principally chained, so that they can be read, but not taken away. The books are generally in a very dilapidated state.

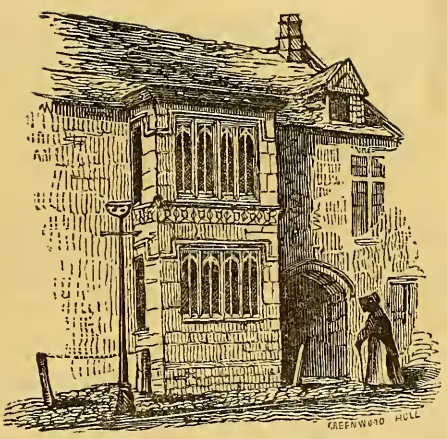
The Galleries within the last few years have been much enlarged. The organ, which is an exceeding fine one, has been improved a short time ago.

The living is a vicarage in the patronage of the Prebendaries of the Cathedral Church of Salisbury.



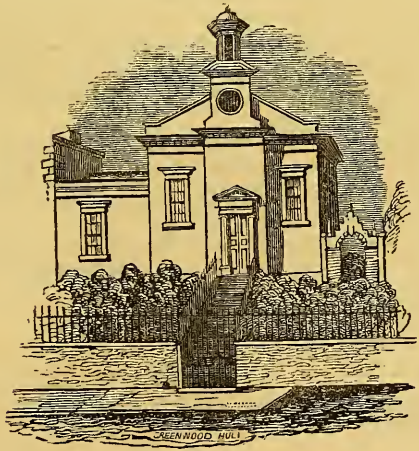
THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

on the north side of the church, is a spacious building. It was established by Bishop Fox, a native of Ropesley, near Grantham, and who was the favourite Minister of Henry the Seventh. Wolsey was first introduced to Henry the Eighth by Fox; but the insolence of Wolsey caused him to retire from court, at which time he gave the King the following advice, —" that he would not suffer the servant to be greater than the master." In this school Sir Isaac Newton was educated. The annual income, which is very large, is appropriated, after paying the salaries of the masters, &c. to the establishment of exhibitions at Oxford and Cambridge, to which, only scholars, who have been two years in this school, are eligible. The Angel Inn, in the High Street, is perhaps, next to the Church, the most interesting object in Grantham. As we present a view of it, it is unnecessary to describe its appearance. We have before stated that it belonged to the Knights' Templars. It is subject to the payment of 40*s*. per annum, left by a Mr. Solomon, (a former owner) for the preaching of an annual sermon against drunkenness. In the interior there are several recesses, formed by the projection of the windows, the ceilings of which are exceedingly beautiful. They are wood and carved very finely, and the designs are full of taste. Adjoining the Angel is a fine old house, which formerly belonged to the family of the Seckers. Several of their names with dates are still remaining on the wall of an upper room. There is a very handsome old doorway in the interior. In Water Gate there is an Old Building, of what is called the debased Tudor style of architecture, very dilapidated, the oriel window of which is very interesting. It is divided into two portions, ranging with the upper and lower rooms of the building. It has evidently been a religious house of some kind. The row of shields, dividing the upper from the lower portion, show that it has been built since the crusades, probably about the time of Henry the Seventh. The ceiling of



OLD BUILDING, WATER-GATE.

the recess of the window in the interior is highly ornamented, and bears several large shields; but the whitewash with which the whole is covered injures the effect. In the upper room the walls are covered with painted wainscotting, which has apparently at one time been of a very rich kind. The TOWN HALL is a large, plain, brick building in the High Street, behind which is the Goal and House of Correction. Here are held the quarterly sessions, and also the weekly sittings of the Aldermen and Recorder for the recovery of debts not exceeding 40*l.* It contains also a large Assembly Room. The THEATRE is a neat, brick building, comfortably fitted up, and is opened generally about Christmas.



THE CATHOLIC CHAPEL, RECENTLY BUILT, IS A VERY ELEGANT ONE.

L. of C.

The CONDUIT, in the Market Place, is deserving of mention for the fine quality of its water. In Mr. Robert Turner's, possession is a copy of the old licence, by which the Friars of Grantham were empowered to make an aqueduct for this spring, When the monastery afterwards passed into the hands of the laity, the proprietors caused pipes to be carried to the Market Place, and built the Conduit.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT. By the Corporation Reform Act, the government of the town is vested in a Mayor, four Aldermen, and twelve Councillors. Its boundaries are to remain as heretofore till altered by Act of Parliament. The town is not divided into wards. The number of burgesses eligible for the first election is 340*.

CHAPELS. There are places of worship for the Independents, Catholics, Calvinists, Huntingtonians, Ranters, and Methodists. The last-mentioned are building another chapel, a small one, with burying-ground attached.

EDUCATION. The schools are—the Grammar School already mentioned, educating about 50 boys; the National School, supported by subscriptions, educating about 160 boys, who attend the church service; the British School, supported by subscription, educating about 400 boys and girls, intended for the children of persons of various religious denominations; Hurst's Charity School (now rebuilding), educating about 150 girls, and a new one now being established, the ground for which has been given by Earl Brownlow, calculated to educate about 120 girls and 100 boys as Sunday scholars, and about 220 of either sex, as Infant Scholars on week days. Both the last schools attend church service.

COMMERCE. The principal trade of Grantham is in malt, corn, and coal. The amount of business done in the first article is very great, barley being extensively cultivated in the country round. By Act of Parliament, in 1793, a navigable canal, commencing within a quarter of a mile from the town, has been cut, which joins the Trent at Nottingham, and of course materially increases the trade and commerce of Grantham.

REPRESENTATION. The number of registered voters, in 1835, was 633. The present members are the Hon. Algernon Tollemache, and Glynne Earle Welby, Esq. Grantham is one of the polling places for the southern division.

FAIRS. Fifth Monday in Lent, Easter Eve, Holy Thursday, July 10, October 26, and Dec. 17. There is also a large mart for live stock held every alternate week.

Market Day Saturday.

Population 7427.

---

* For general information on this subject, the reader is referred to page 76, and to the Appendix.

W. Watkins

STAMFORD.

The following is extracted from the Corporation Report:—

"The borough of Grantham contains the town only, which is but a small part of the parish of Grantham. The parliamentary franchise has been extended by the Boundary Act to the whole parish (including the several townships of Spittle Gate, Manthorp, with little Gonerby and Harrowby), and that part of the parish of Somerby which is contained between the boundary of the parish of Grantham and High Dyke.

The Soke of Grantham includes the parishes or townships of Barkston, Belton, Braceby, Colsterworth, Woolsthorpe, Denton, Stoke Rochford, Easton, Great Gonerby, Harlaxton, Londonthorpe, Great Ponton, and Sapperton.

The regular annual revenue of the corporation is about 400*l.*

STATISTICS.

The POPULATION of the borough and parish of Grantham was in 1801.....3,303
1811.....3,646
1821.....4,148
1831.....4,590, of whom 2,216 were males, and 2,374 females.

Of the thirteen parishes and townships, 4,934.

OCCUPATIONS:—

Families employed in agriculture	2
Families employed in trade and manufactures...	510
Families not comprised in the above classes ...	360

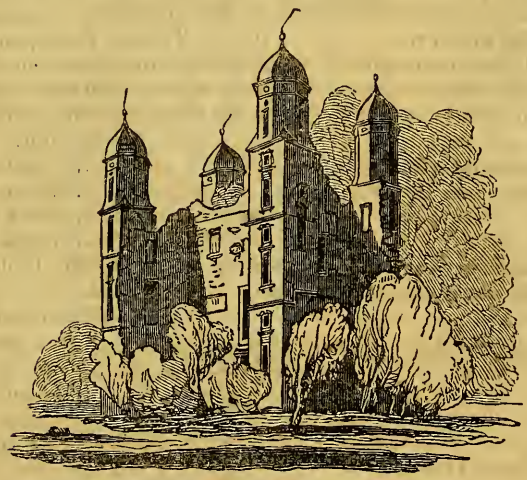
	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Annual value of real property in 1815	9,554	0	0
Assessed taxes for year ending 1829	1,841	5	6
1830	1,861	15	0
1831	1,832	17	6½
Parochial assessments for year ending 25th of March 1825	2,089	10	0
1829	2,154	6	0

Number of houses in 1830, 10*l.* and under 20*l.* rent,	114
20*l.* and under 40*l.* rent,	89
40*l.* and upwards.....	25
Total of 10*l.* and upwards	228

STAMFORD

Is a borough and market town, lying on the great north road from London to Scotland, having separate jurisdiction, though locally in the wapentake of Ness, parts of Kesteven, situate about 46 miles S. by E. from Lincoln, and 89 miles N. by W. from London. On approaching from the south, along the London road, the appearance

of the town is highly interesting. It lies in a deep valley, filling the bottom and rising on either side. The lofty and elegant spires of St. Mary's and All Saints' Churches, are finely conspicuous. Within a short distance from the town, as we descend the broad sloping road, we pass the splendid lodges leading to Burghley-park and house. On entering Stamford through St. Martin's, which is a separate parish from Stamford, and in another county, though forming in appearance, and in most respects in reality, a part of the town, we perceive at once the ancient character of the place. Almost every other house presents us with the antique gables, and mullioned windows of a former time, mixing with the more commodious but less picturesque habitations of the present. The houses in this part are almost entirely built of stone, which gives it a peculiarly clean and handsome appearance. The free-stone is brought from the neighbouring quarries of Ketton, Wettering, and Barnoak. On a road leading off from the main street we first pass through, is a small but very handsome edifice, built for charitable purposes; and about a mile from hence are the interesting



RUINS OF WOTHORPE,

a former residence of the Burghley family. They are of great antiquity, if we may judge from the state in which they now appear. Returning to St. Martin's, we find the church, with a very handsome, lofty square tower. St. Martin's Church was built between 1133 and 1147. It contains in the interior some splendid monuments to deceased members of the Burghley family. The most interesting from its associations is the one to Queen Elizabeth's famous minister, the Lord High Treasurer Burghley. The living is a discharged vicarage in the archdeaconry of North-

ampton, diocese of Peterborough, valued in the king's books at 7*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*; patron and impropriator the Marquess of Exeter. Behind the church is the grave of the celebrated Daniel Lambert, who died here in 1809, whilst on his way to Leicester. He had retired to rest in apparent health the previous evening, but in the morning was found lifeless. His coffin, which contained, it is said, 112 superficial feet of elm, was rolled upon two axletrees to the grave. The following inscription is upon his monument.

"In remembrance of that prodigy in nature, DANIEL LAMBERT, a native of Leicester, who was possessed of an excellent and convivial mind, and in personal greatness had no competitor. He measured three feet one inch round the legs, nine feet four inches round the body, and weighed fifty-two stone eleven pounds. He departed this life on the 21st of June, 1809, aged 39 years. As a testimony of respect this stone is erected by his friends in Leicestershire. N.B.—The stone of fourteen pounds."

In St. Martin's there was formerly a nunnery of the Benedictine order. At the foot of the hill, against the bridge, and skirting the water, is Lord Burghley's Hospital. It was endowed by him about 1597, with a rent charge of 100*l.* upon lands of his in Cliff Park, for a warden and twelve poor men. The endowment was augmented in 1608, with a rent charge of 16*l.*, by Thomas Bellot, and subsequently by various gifts from the descendants of the founder. The premises comprise two rooms for the warden, and twelve rooms on the ground floor for the brethren, some upper rooms, and a prayer room, now let for a school, with an orchard and garden also let. The warden receives five shillings, and each of the brethren four shillings per week, with gowns annually, and 1,300 faggots for firing: besides this, the rent of that part of the premises which is let off, is equally divided between them. The warden also receives 1*l.*, and each of the brethren 18*s.* 4*d.* annually, from Bellott's gift, and two nurses have 2*l.* each from the same fund.

The Bridge, which divides St. Martin's from Stamford, is very ancient, narrow and inconvenient; and standing as it does on the line of the great north road, it is really surprising that it has not been long since pulled down and rebuilt: this is the more extraordinary from the very evident taste for architecture that prevails in the town, witness the new church of St. Michael's, the Infirmary, Truesdale's Hospital, &c. Crossing the bridge we now ascend a short but steep hill, on the left of which are the remains of a Norman arch, and nearly opposite this, on the right, the Town Hall, and at the top, that fine old structure St. Mary's Church. The Town Hall is a large and handsome modern building, erected in 1776: it contains a Sessions-house, House of Correction, Gaol, Guard-room, and other apartments. "The Gaol," says the Corporation Report, "contains three yards, three day rooms, and twelve sleeping cells; consequently, when there are women in the gaol, two divisions only can be made of the male prisoners." Women, however, are seldom sent here. The largest number of prisoners of late years has been sixteen; the magistrates occa-

onally visit the gaol, but not frequently. The prisoners are without religious instruction: their allowance is 4*d.* per day. The allowance was formerly 6*d.* per day, but was reduced to 4*d.*, as it was discovered the prisoners saved money. The gaoler has an inspection of two of the yards from his house. Prisoners in the different yards can converse with each other, and have no kind of employment. The effects of such a wretched system of management may be easily anticipated. "The prisoners," said the gaoler, "scratch the walls, cut the tables, and do all manner of mischief: *I believe a man generally comes out of gaol a worse man than he goes in.*" St. Mary's Church was probably built about the latter part of the thirteenth century, and it is supposed on the site of a former one, erected as early as the conquest, from the fact of St. Mary's being considered the mother church. The tower and spire are exceedingly fine: the latter is octangular, and has a very rich appearance caused by the small canopied windows, opening through it, at regular distances from top to bottom. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at 4*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*; patron, Marquess of Exeter. On the s. side of the church is the Hotel, a very noble handsome modern building, which unfortunately is almost hid, owing to the narrowness of the street, and the proximity of the church. Beyond the Hotel are the Theatre and the Assembly-room. The Theatre is a plain looking edifice, but neatly and very commodiously fitted up in the interior: it was built in 1768. The Assembly-room is very spacious: it was built about 1725. Not far from this stands St. George's Church: it is large but plain in its architecture. The tower, instead of being square, or presenting a square appearance as towers usually do, is thinner one way than the other, which gives it a mean, insignificant appearance. This church was built by W. Bruges, the first Garter King at Arms, at his own expense. It was formerly exceedingly rich in jewels, antiquities, &c. The living is a discharged rectory, with that of St. Peter's consolidated, valued in the king's books at 5*l.* 3*s.* 11½*d.*; patron, Marquess of Exeter. A short street now conducts us into the High-street, where, on our left, is the New Church, now in progress of erection, on the site of the old St. Michael's. The walls of the latter, whilst the workmen were employed in improving the interior of the church, by widening the span of the arches and decreasing the number of pillars, gave way, and nearly the whole of the roof and the body of the church fell into a mass of ruins. The New Church is being built by subscription*. It is, at the time we write

* At this time, the committee are calling upon the public for fresh subscriptions, and in the hope of assisting their endeavours, we make the following extract from their advertisement. "The church, now far advanced in progress, is calculated to afford a thousand sittings, four hundred of which will be declared free. For the completion of the work, they are conjointly bound, and they most unwillingly announce that their means fall full 800*l.* short of the sum required; they, therefore, solicit both the pecuniary and influential aid of a generous public.

W. Wallins

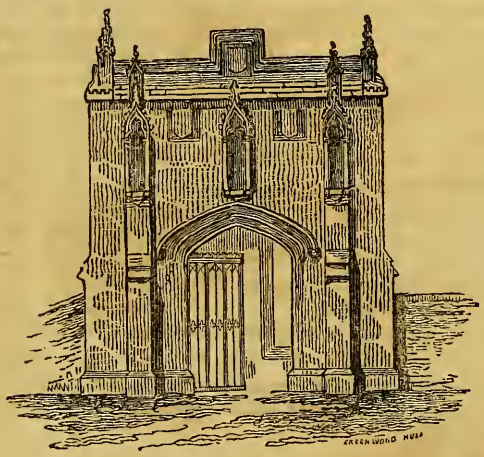
[illegible] Leviser

[illegible] CHURCH, STAMFORD

(January) unfinished, but sufficient is done to warrant us in saying that it will be one of the most exquisite pieces of modern architecture the county can boast of. The living is a discharged rectory, with the vicarage of St. Andrew's and the rectory of St. Stephen's consolidated, valued in the king's books at 18*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*; patron, Marquess of Exeter. Turning to the right, we find, in St. Paul's Street, the GRAMMAR SCHOOL, or as it is sometimes called, the Ratcliffe Free Scool. It was founded by Alderman W. Ratcliffe, about the year 1530, and endowed by him with estates, now producing 547*l.* 16*s.* per annum, but which will be of the yearly value, it is said, of above 800*l.* when the present leases expire. The mayor is, by an act of the 1st of Edward VI., sole trustee of the revenues, and is authorised, with the consent of the master of St. John's College, Cambridge, to appoint the schoolmaster, with power to remove him for reasonable cause: the form of instruction is to be approved of by the master of the said college. The remains of the ancient church of St. Paul were assigned for the school-house. In 1608, a dwelling-house, garden and orchard, nearly adjoining, were vested in feoffees for the residence of the schoolmaster; and in 1726 the dwelling-house was rebuilt by subscription. On the death of the schoolmaster in 1832, measures were adopted by the mayor to restore the school to a degree of usefulness corresponding with its ample endowments. A claim to the right of appointing the master, having however been advanced by the Master of St. John's, the mayor consulted two eminent barristers, who gave their opinion in his favour. The corporation voted resolutions in his support; 564*l.* 4*s.* were subscribed towards his expenses, and a petition to parliament was prepared. But, that the town might not be deprived of the immediate benefit of the Free School, the mayor put an end to the dispute as to that vacancy by bestowing the preferment upon a gentleman to whose appointment the Master of St. John's gave his consent. The schoolmaster receives the whole of the income of the estate, and employs such under masters as he thinks fit. The school is open to all boys of the town, and of the adjoining parishes of St. Martin's, Easton, Tinwell, Great Casterton, Little Casterton, Ryhall, Belmisthorpe, and Uffington, for instruction in the classics and in writing, arithmetic and the mathematics. The scholars are eligible from eight to twelve years of age, and may remain till fifteen years of age, and six of the head free scholars may continue till the age of eighteen if intended for the University. The master receives an unlimited number of boarders in the house. The school is entitled to one of the twenty-four scholarships at St. John's College, Cambridge, augmented by the first Lord Burghley. In 1613 Thomas, Lord Exeter, also founded three fellowships, and eight scholarships, at Clare Hall, Cambridge, with preference to candidates educated at Stamford School, provided they are equally qualified with their competitors. Mr. Thomas Truesdale, by will, in 1700, left 50*l.*, the interest of which is to be applied to the use of free-born scholars belonging to this school, and going from thence directly to the

University. 12*l.* per annum were also bequeathed by a Mr. Marshall, for an exhibition for a scholar from the schools of Southwark or Stamford. To the old school-room has been added an entirely new erection, built principally with the money subscribed for the use of the mayor in defending the right of appointment before alluded to.

On the right of the street, a little beyond the Grammar School, is an ancient arched gateway of stone, with deep mouldings, the sole remain of Brazen Nose College, to which it formerly belonged. This was doubtless one of the colleges built here by the Carmelites and other religious establishments, to which we have alluded elsewhere. Near this gate is another, which is a fine specimen of the architecture of the fourteenth century.



ANCIENT GATEWAY.

This gateway belonged to one of the six religious houses that formerly existed in Stamford, viz. the White Friars or Carmelites; the others were St. Leonard's Monastery, Newstead Priory, the Grey or Friars Minors, the Black Friars or Dominicans, and the Augustine or Austin Friars. The White Friars' house was founded, it is supposed, about the time of Edward I. The arms on the gate are those of Edward III., probably a principal benefactor to it. From the traces yet remaining, it is evident the structure must have been very large, and according to tradition, it was very splendid. The gateway alone now remains. In the area to which this gateway opens, now stands the very handsome modern building, the STAMFORD and RUTLAND INFIRMARY. The edifice was built by subscription, and opened for the use of the public on the 5th of August, 1828. Towards its support, Mr. Henry Fryer bequeathed the magnificent sum of nearly

STAMFORD & RUTLAND INFIRMARY

St. LEONARD'S PRIORY STAMFORD.

8000*l.*, and nearly 2000*l.* were collected by the ladies of the neighbourhood at a bazaar. Sir Gerard Noel also gave 1000*l.*, and there were a great number of other benefactions. It is calculated to contain 32 in-door patients. The spot on which the Infirmary stands is just without the extremity of the town. Not far from it, down the road on the right, in a field, are the remains of St. Leonard's Monastery. It was founded, according to Peck, by Wilfrid, in the seventh century, and refounded in the time of the Conqueror. A part of the conventual church is still standing. In form and appearance it is like a large, well-shaped barn, till you draw near enough to perceive that what appears to be the end facing the town, is a most exquisite and highly interesting piece of architecture: the style is Norman. When the side aisles were standing, which must have made the front as broad again, the whole must have had a very fine appearance. "It was," says Marratt, "also above as long again as it now is, and even then beyond the nave stood the steeple, in which hung the bells, and on each side of that were the cross aisles. Beyond the steeple stood the choir, so that what now remains is not the fifth part of the original building, and yet it is a good part of the nave of the church. It must have been gloomy from the narrowness of the windows, and these were made more obscure by the painted glass, but it was enlightened by a great number of lamps that were continually burning." A short time since, a great portion of the building, owing to its fall, was restored by the Marquess of Exeter, in whose possession it lies. During the repairs, a stone coffin, with a place hollowed out for the head, was found just outside the entrance, and it is very remarkable that the body was entire, and the shroud, of a coarse, openly-wove woollen, was also undecayed.

Returning to the town, we now direct our steps through Broad-street to the Beast Market, in which stands Brown's Hospital or BEDE HOUSE. The edifice is a dark-looking but handsome stone structure, with a particularly beautiful porch. It contains a house for the warden, apartments for the confrater, and rooms for the aged men and nurses, with a chapel in which prayers are read daily by the warden or confrater. It was endowed by William Brown in 1493 for a warden, confrater, twelve poor men, and two nurses, who are incorporated and have a common rent. They receive a weekly allowance and some clothing once a-year. The hospital is under the control of the Dean of Stamford and the Vicar of All Saints, who appoint the inmates. A short street brings us from the Beast Market to the Market Place, facing which stands All Saints Church. This is a large and beautiful edifice, with a lofty embattled tower, surmounted by an elegant octangular crocketted spire. It was built about 1465, at the expense of a Mr. John Brown, a merchant of Calais, who was afterwards buried in it. The marble font in this church is deemed a great curiosity. The living is a rectory with that of St. Peter's consolidated, rated in the king's books at 12*l.* 7*s.* 8½*d.* It is in the patronage of the crown for one turn, and the Marquess of Exeter for two.

EAST WINDOW OF ALL SAINTS CHURCH.

Near All Saints stands St. John's Church, which, rebuilt about 1450, is principally in the later English style. It has a neat embattled tower, adorned with pinnacles and a handsome northern porch. The screens separating the chancel from the nave and aisles, and the roof, each are very handsome. The living is a rectory with that of St. Clement's consolidated, valued in the king's books at 8*l.* 8*s.* 6½*d.* It is in the patronage of the mayor for one turn and the Marquess of Exeter for two.

From the Market Place we now pass into Scotgate, where there are two hospitals,

TRUESDALE'S HOSPITAL.

Truesdale's, and Snowden's adjoining each other. Both edifices are modern, and the former particularly handsome. We do not

know a prettier specimen of this style of architecture in the county. It was founded in 1700 and rebuilt in 1833. Eight poor men, with their wives, if married, are lodged in it, receiving a weekly allowance of five shillings and some coal and clothing annually; and as on the decease of any male inmate, his widow must quit the hospital, the sum of five shillings a-week was bequeathed by H. Fryer, Esq. to each widow on so leaving it for the remainder of her life. Snowden's Hospital was endowed in 1604 and rebuilt in 1823. It affords an asylum to eight poor women, with a small weekly allowance of two shillings. The revenue is about 150*l.* per year, derived partly from houses and land in the borough, and partly from legacies. From hence, taking a circuitous route, we reach St. Peter's Gate, passing in our way one of those bulwarks of which, according to Leland, there were seven in the walls of Stamford. The remains of the gate are also very discernible. Close beside this gate, and partly on its site, stands Hopkins' Cullis or Hospital. It is a handsome-looking edifice of two stories, erected about the year 1770. The expense of the building was paid by Mr. Alderman Hopkins. It was afterwards endowed by Mrs. Williamson with 200*l.*, now vested in the black sluice drainage, the interest of which is appropriated for the benefit of the hospital. In St. Peter's Gate and St. Peter's Hill there are two more hospitals, Williamson's and All Saints'. The revenue of Williamson's is 52*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*, being the interest on four sums given or bequeathed to the hospital; it is expended in weekly payments to the eight inmates. The revenue of All Saints' Cullis is about 60*l.*, which is the interest of seven distinct bequests. This sum is expended partly in weekly, half-yearly, and yearly payments to seven poor women, who are inmates of the hospital, and partly in paying off an old debt incurred in repairing the building.

THE CATHOLIC CHAPEL

stands not far from these; it is a very pretty, elegant little structure.

The streets of Stamford are not by any means well flagged; for instance, one of the principal streets for the residence of its gentry, and which is at the same time a principal entrance into the town, is sadly deficient in this respect—we mean St. Martin's. The town is well supplied with water, which is raised by a company of joint stock proprietors, established by act of parliament, and brought by pipes from Wothorpe. The springs lie deep, and consequently there are few private wells. The streets are lighted with gas, the works for which were erected in 1824 at an expense of upwards of 9000*l.* On the banks of the river are excellent cold and hot water baths. The value of all the property in the town and neighbourhood would be materially improved by the enclosure of the open field lands, which extend over a considerable portion of the borough.

HISTORY.

A very imposing tradition has been current relative to the origin of Stamford, according to which, this town was built a hundred years before Rome, by Bladud, a British King, and Attic Philosopher, who had studied at Athens, from whence he brought models of schools, with learned men, who formed a great and far-famed Heathen University here,

> " For all the muses and their artes,
> And learnings use for evermore."
> *Tragedie of Bladud.*

In which the ghost of the learned king is made to describe the town somewhat flatteringly, considering all things:

> "An healthful place, not low nor high,
> An holesome soyle,
> With water streams and springs for welles,
> And medows sweet, and valleys greene,
> And woods, groves, quarries, all things else
> For student's weal or pleasure's bene;
> The town is called Stamford yet,
> There stand the walls until this day."
> &c. &c.

It was supposed to have been made, in due time, a Christian College, and dissolved when Arianism began to spread on account of *that heresy.* This story is but "like a dreme."

No Romans settled here, but the very first battle the Saxons fought in England with the Picts and Scots, (whom they were invited over from Germany to repel,) and the very first victory they achieved in our land, took place on the scite of the present Stamford. These Saxons seem first to have formed a town here, and in their simple and expressive language named it *Stainforde*, or Stony-ford, from a footway of stones they found across the Welland. In 870 the Danes coming upon this part, the townsmen of Stamford, being, "brave fellowes" with the "Stout Knight Harding of Ryall," kept the centre of an army drawn out against them. In the next century (the 10th) there was a castle here, erected by them when they took the town, and Edward the Elder built another opposite to it on the present St. Martin's side of the river; from this he successfully attacked the Danes, and forced them in 922 to surrender the town and acknowledge his sovereignty. The main battle took place on Wittering Heath, about four miles out of Stamford. Edmund Ironside divided the kingdom with Onlaf, a Danish Prince, and yielded to him five cities, thence called Fifburghs: *Stamford*

was one of these. In 942 he retook them, and the Saxons retained them until the invasion of Sweyne, of Denmark. The Stamfordians were at this time prehaps generally of Danish extraction, which would account for the unusual degree of lenity shown them by the latter. This was in the beginning of the 11th century, and the town and castle remained under the three Danish kings until 1041, when the Saxons again possessed the kingdom. In 1066 the Normans took it with the rest of England. In 1152, when Henry Plantagenet, afterwards Henry II., waged war with Stephen, he the third time laid seige to Stamford Castle. Twice before, he had been repulsed, but now, after taking the town, those who kept the castle sent messengers to Stephen desiring him to come to their assistance. But he neither came nor sent supplies, so, being straightened, they set it on fire, and Henry found an easy conquest. This castle was afterwards completely destroyed in the reign of Richard III., after the conflicts of his family of York with that of Lancaster had nearly levelled Stamford to the ground and depopulated it. The hill on which the castle was raised had been thrown up by hand labour. At this time, Stamford appears to have been a distinguished place; and we may observe, it appears to have been in nearly every respect a true Feudal Town, being under the dominion of great feudal lords, whose rule over their vassels varied with their dispositions, and being a place of high monastic power as well as of magnificent warlike exhibition combined with great strength. Under the lords alluded to, the trade may be supposed to have become free; thus, at first around the baronial castle the lord would gather from all sides "good artisans, whom he employed in erecting and adorning mansions, and otherwise serving his many luxuries and necessities, and those of his numerous retainers: he would obtain workmen in iron, gold, and silver; stone cutters, turners, brewers of mead, cider, perry, &c.; bakers, who prepared millet, net makers able to make anything appertaining to the chase, &c. These were the *absolute property* of their lords; but their lives were necessarily more tolerable than those of the cultivators of the soil, as an artizan, whose peculiar skill gratified the taste and vanity of his superior, would naturally be treated with more consideration than the rude peasant whose services were of no more value than those of his fellows. The artisans gradually assumed the character of a compact body, and thus perhaps enjoyed several immunities by usage before the date of those charters by which their privileges were confirmed." But villainage obliged the lower classes to labour at the soil for the lords without compensation, and lasted into the 15th century. *The Religion* of the people was so mixed up with debasing superstition, that it is difficult to appreciate it justly. We can only speak of its appearances, and then of the excellent learning that certainly attended them. With regard to the former, there were here at one time four Friaries, of the four orders of mendicant friars, Black, White, Grey and Augustin. These maintained themselves by daily alms; if any food was spared at the end of the day, it was given to the poor, who thronged the gates to receive it. (Monachism was the true friend of the poor, whatever were its faults; it fed them, clothed them, healed their sick, and smoothed their rugged paths to the grave with almost an apostolical love). There were three sorts of poverty among these friars; the greatest was to have nothing of their own, or in common, this was the grey friars; another was, to have nothing of their own but books, clothes, and food, in common, this was that of the black friars; the third was to have something of their own, and something in common, but only necessaries, this was that of the white and Austin friars. There were also here several establishments of monks, who were supported on the produce of their own lands, with which the monasteries had been endowed, besides several hospitals; and a large nunnery stood on the scite of the Borough Castle. There were a prior and and prioress, and at first forty nuns, and afterwards more; they were sometimes in great poverty, and sometimes had to endure hardships, if we may judge by the edicts for their protection issued from time to time by the lords of the town. They took the veil at twenty-five years of age; the ceremony was solemn, and made a rich show. In the reign of Henry I. the friars of the four friaries first named, and especially the Carmelite or white, gave lectures on divinity and the liberal arts, which being attended by a great number of youths of good families, led to the erection of colleges, and Stamford became a place noted for Education,

so much, that from dissensions occurring in the reign of Edward III. in the University of Oxford, many masters and students came hither, and were with great difficulty, after royal proclamations had been several times issued, returned back to Oxford. Statutes were passed by both universities, by which any person taking a degree at either of them bound himself by a solemn oath not to attend any lectures at Stamford.

The prevalent *sports* and *enjoyments* of the people were for a long time of an ignoble character, truly ignoble, containing abundant ferociousness and grossness; we may particularly speak of *bull-running* and baiting, the former of which the Stamfordians are hardly *yet* entirely ashamed of: it is said the custom originated with William Earl Warren (in the time of King John), who from his castle walls saw bulls fighting, and one of them pursued through the town by men, women, and children, pell-mell, making great outcries, which so amused his lordship, that he gave the meadow in which the bulls fought as a perpetual common to the town butchers. Of a less displeasing character, but hardly less ridiculous, were the mysteries, or religious plays of the 14th century, in which wretches of any degree of vice and vagabondism were accustomed to represent the sacred persons of the Bible—even our Lord and "God Almighty" himself. Corpus Christi day was the great day for such plays, as well as for superb monkish processions, for which alone the parish of St. Mary's had a treasury of jewels and vestments. (At this time, generally speaking, the common people had no surnames.) Of the grand *tournaments* held here, we can only allude in this place to the splendour of their exhibition. It was an excellent school for warriors, giving them strength of limb, agility, and above all a fine sense of romance with their profession; that, considering their ignorance and blood-thirstiness, can alone redeem them from hatred and contempt: as an opposite to this scene we bring one of a different character.

The Jews, it is well known first came into England in the reign of the Conqueror. They were a "peculiar people" ever, mixing not in any of the customs, the religious feelings, or chivalries of those ages. What the people of England were not they could not understand, the narrowness of their sympathies accounts at once and entirely for the dreadful persecutions that these poor wanderers underwent from them. To say they were usurers is little to the purpose; it was wonderful, truly, that they should cleave to the acquisition of that which alone they felt gave them importance. But the cupidity of the people among whom they were cast could not be far behind theirs, since they stayed at no means, however bad, of robbing the Jews, whilst the latter won their thrift by lawful traffic. They flourished in Stamford as well as in every other town of any degree of note, and one or two recorded instances will suffice to show the nature of their perils. In 1186, for them throughout England a dreadful year, a multitude of young fellows going to Palestine in the crusades, and needing money for their holy enterprise, thought it no sin to pillage the "blasphemers," killing such as resisted them, excepting only those who were so fortunate as to get into the castle and escape from thence. The day was a noted fair day, and the act was done openly, the townsmen and visitors offering no resistance to the spoliation, or to the murders, but on the contrary assisting in them. It was in this year that more than 2000 Jews were massacred at York*.

---

* They, having for safety retired into the castle, it unfortunately happened that the governor went out of the fortress, and on his return was refused admittance, because they feared he would deliver them up. They were besieged by an immense multitude, and being reduced to the most imminent distress, held a council among themselves. They had already offered an immense sum of money to ransom their lives, but it *had been rejected*. In this extremity, a foreign Rabbin, who had come into England to instruct the people of his unhappy tribes, stood up and said, "Men of Israel, our God, whose laws I have prescribed to you, command we should always be ready to die for these laws, and now, when death looks us in the face, we have only to choose whether we should prolong a base and infamous life, or embrace a gallant and glorious death. If we fall into the hands of our enemies, at their will and pleasure we must die; but he who gave us life did also enjoin that with our own hands, and of our own

King John pursued them with intolerable persecutions on account of their riches, and his son, Henry III., did not discontinue the practice. From one at York the latter plundered 54,000 marks of silver, and 200 of gold. In his grandson's reign, Edward II., their miseries were consummated by the profanation of their synagogues at Stamford and Huntington, by the destruction of their *noble libraries*, which were publicly sold, and, lastly, by the confiscation of their houses and bonds. Surely the 15,060 persons at this time torn from their homes and from one another, and expelled the kingdom as if they were dogs, might have shaken off the dust of our soil from their feet, and left it as an everlasting curse on the nation; but "the times of those ignorances God winked at." They had leave certainly, and a favour it was, to take with them their money and some moveables, but the wretches, unfortunate ever, suffered even on the edge of our shores. Many of the richest had hired a ship, and loaded it with their treasure; but there were on board a master and sailors, and all the human race besides themselves, seemed to look on the Jews as common prey. The master contrived that the ship was left by the tide on the dry sands, where he asked the Jews to walk with him, as a pleasant manner of spending time till the tide rose. They did so, and he, as privately arranged between himself and his men, received private notice of its approach, and hurried to the ship. The Jews finding the waves pouring upon them, and the vessel floating away, petitioned for help, and were answered with fiendish sarcasm, "Moses would help them as at the Red Sea:" need we say *all perished.*

The following is a brief summary of the principal miscellaneous Events recorded in relation to Stamford.

1110, Henry I. was here, with several eminent persons. 1128. An account is seriously chronicled of great black deformed hunters, horses, dogs, and stags, appearing in the woods between Stamford and Peterborough Abbey, all sent on the accession of a wicked abbot to the latter; the monks are said to have heard the blasts of the horns every night. 1140, King Stephen and Earl Chester came here, with the nobles of the land, and concluded a peace. 1194, By a charter of Richard Cœur de Lion, tilts and tournaments were revived in five places in England, one of which was Stamford. 1215, Two thousand knights, with above forty noblemen, assembled here to oppose the oppressions of King John. 1216, John was pursued by the barons to Stamford, whence he fled to Lincoln; in the same year Lewis, the Dauphin of France, the opponent of John, was in Stamford. 1227, The son of John, Henry III., having offended his brother, Earl of Cornwall, the latter gathered an army, including the principal barons of England, here, on his behalf, and to compel a restoration of Magna Charta. 1256, The same king granted the town freedom from tolls and security of goods from arrest. 1264, He came with an army, and received gifts of horses and money from the Abbot of Peterborough. 1300-

---

accord, we should devoutly restore it to him again, rather than await the cruelty of our oppressors." Some, shrinking from his horrid yet noble purpose, threw themselves on the Christians at once; a great number of the rest followed the Rabbins directions, who bade those of the firmest of mind cut the throats of their wives and children. One Jocenus began this, and directly killed his wife and five children; all the masters of families, or nearly all, did the like, and the Rabbin himself cut the throat of Jocenus. The remaining Jews laboured to extinguish the gathering flames (for their dead brethren had fired the castle), and at day break appeared on the walls, and in the most lamentable manner described what had happened, throwing the gory bodies over the walls as an evidence, and praying for mercy. The *Christians*, pretending to be moved, promised to allow them to live, but were no sooner entered in the castle than they massacred every one. William of Mowbray says that five hundred persons, exclusive of women and children, had taken refuge in the castle, so that more than 2000 persons must have been slaughtered.

1-2, A parliament held here in one of these years, also in 1309, when Edward II. summoned by writs the knights of England, who were earls, barons, or tenants in chief by knight's service, to attend him with horse, arms, and vassals, to resist the Scots; at the same time he recalled Piers Gaveston from banishment; and transacted other business of importance. 1326, A council of prelates and peers summoned by this king to meet at Stamford. Queen Isabel, his unnatural wife, also was in the town this year; and in the following one his son, who then wore his crown, held here a parliament, which allotted 100 marks per month for his maintenance in Berkeley Castle, where he was poisoned. In 1332 and 1337 Edward III. again here performed important public business, in which was included a treaty with his brother-in-law Hainult. In 1377 the succeeding king, the unfortunate Richard II., held a council of war here, concerning an expedition into France; and in 1392 held a similar one here with the same view. At the same time it was determined to punish the Londoners, who had not only refused to lend the king 1000*l.*, but had almost killed a Lombard who offered the loan to his majesty. They were to have instead of a mayor, one of his majesty's knights to rule over them, and their privileges and liberties were to be revoked, and their laws abrogated. Another council was held here to suppress the followers of Wickliffe. These meetings took place in the White Friary, where the king lodged. 1461, This was in the time of the civil war of the rival roses. Andrew Trollop, "for Lancaster," ravaged Stamford dreadfully; and before the kingdom was at rest again, the town was, as we before said, completely stript of its strength and dignity. The greater part of the houses and public buildings were burnt, with many records and charters, and numbers of the inhabitants put to the sword; the town suffered, it appears, from the Lancastrians principally, because it belonged to the house of York. 1462—1473, Edward IV. was here. 1532, Henry VIII. passed through, and was presented with 20*l.* as a gift from Stamford, as other towns had given an example of this readiest method of gratifying the covetous king; in 1539 he again passed through. 1565, His illustrious daughter, "good Queen Bess," passed through, and dined at the White Friary, and it is said the house fell immediately after her leaving it. 1602, The Stuart James I. for the first time entering, from Scotland, his kingdom of England, passed through Stamford. 1602-3, The plague broke out here, there were 713 lives lost by it, according to Butcher. 1632, Charles I, slept in St. Martin's here one night, as he went to receive the Scottish crown, the following day he was escorted through the town in formal procession. In 1634 the same king with his queen passed through. 1641, There happened a great storm, and the plague raged again; between five and six hundred persons, it is said, perished in it at this visitation. 1642, Charles issued here a proclamation against the papists. 1643, Oliver Cromwell marched here after taking Croyland Abbey, and availing himself of the riches of Peterborough Minster, the next year he stormed Burghley House. 1646, Charles, hunted by the parliamentary army, escaped as a servant from Oxford, and slept one night at Stamford, passing thence the next morning privately to Southwell. 1648, There was an insurrection of the Royalists here under Dr. Hudson. Between 1653 and 1672 was the interval in which the Stamford halfpence were coined; during this period not only towns, but private persons, made their own halfpence and farthings, which were called tokens, as copper money was greatly wanted in exchange. The tradesmen kept sorting boxes, with several divisions, and when a quantity of any man's or corporation's tokens were collected, they took them to be exchanged for silver. The stamped halfpenny was the size of a very thin sixpence, with the town arms and a woolpack inscribed, with the words, "A STAMFORD HALFPENNY TO BE" and "CHANGED BY Y^E OVERSEERS;" but the tradesman's token was smaller, and one found in our own days of brass, had these words, "THOMAS," and "IN STAMFORD, 1659," T^R M in the middle. 1696, King William passed through, and staying here a short time, went twice to inspect the paintings at Burghley House. 1722, A cold bath

erected; would we had to record more and freer and handsomer structures of this kind, for not only here, but in every town in England, we find no necessary so deficient as the bath. 1726, A fire in Scotgate, which destroyed property to the amount of 1000*l.* 1813-14, George IV. (then prince regent) passed twice through Stamford.

In this town exists the singular custom of "Borough English," by which the youngest son, if his father dies without having made a will, inherits the lands and tenements, to the exclusion of the elder brother. This, as well as the law of gavel-kind, which prevails in Kent, were of Saxon origin; but neither lawyers nor antiquaries are yet decided as to the reason of its introduction.

Lives of Persons eminent in their own Times, and intimately connected with Stamford.

William, Earl Warren, the third Earl of Stamford, received the town and castle from King John, about 1206, the previous possessor, Lord Humet, having been obliged to fly for his life on occasion of an offence he had given the king. Earl Warren's ancestors were of Warena, in Normandy;—these "for no loss of lands could be brought to adhere to the French kings," but tolerable compensation was made them in England. Earl Warren was not "to tax the Stamfordians without permission," (implying, of course, that the previous lords had been allowed to do so). Earl Warren was afterwards one of the most active barons opposed to John. He was foremost at Runnymede, when the king was compelled to sign Magna Charta. The heir of Earl Warren, John, Earl Warren, was kept from his inheritance fourteen years by the son of John, Henry III., who mortgaged the town to a Poictoven, as he wanted money; but afterwards gave it, with the castle, to his son, Edward I., for a marriage present. The latter restored it to its rightful owner. John Warren was a most noted warrior of his day. Our notice of his career must be nearly confined to an enumeration merely of the recorded instances of his distinction in this way. To his honour be it said, he gave his vassals here the important privilege of choosing their own magistrate, on condition that he was sworn before either himself or his steward. The Earl overthrew a subtle scheme of the king, by which the latter thought to make the barons feel his power, which they were often inclined to forget. This scheme was to oblige them to show their title to the possessions they held of the crown; which would have been difficult for them to have done, and so he would have taken from them some of their superabundant power by escheat. But the earl being before the justices, suddenly drew out an old rusty sword, and cried, in a tone of defiance, "William the Conqueror did not conquer these lands of ours unassisted—our ancestors helped his sword with their swords—and with the sword will I, for one, defend my possessions against every one who would take them from me." In the well-known Scottish wars (in which *Wallace* and *Bruce* were engaged against Edward I.) Earl Warren became a terror of the Scots. In 1296, Earl Warwick and he beat them in a great battle, pursued them eight miles, killed 10,000, and re-took Dunbar Castle; after which the latter was made Governor of Scotland by Edward I. But they found the snake "scotched, not killed;" in Sept. 11th of the same year, he headed a great battle near Stirling, where he was defeated with a loss of 6000 men *. He died in 1303, and was buried in Lewes Abbey. His soul was prayed for all over the kingdom, by King Edward's orders. One of his daughters was wife to Baliol, King of Scotland.

The next lord of Stamford was the young grandson of this earl. Before he was of age, King Edmund gave him a neice of his own for a wife†; and

---

* Miss Porter's romance of the "Scottish Chiefs" presents an interesting and generally faithful, though perhaps heightened, picture of these times.

† The condition of women (at no period very admirable) was deplorable

very soon after the earl was excommunicated for adultery. His patience was exemplary. He armed vassals and assaulted the bishop who had done it, but being overpowered, was cast into prison. No sooner was he released than he procured a divorce on pretence of a contract between him and a concubine, Maud of Hereford. His wife received 740 marks per annum from him, and he made the king sole heir of his great riches. Thirty years after, his wife still living, he married Isabella of Houland, and settled on Maud two towns, with castles, and seven manors. Baliol of Scotland, his relative, made him Earl of Stratherne, as recompense for expensive services the former had received. The earl finished a life not remarkable for goodness, at sixty years of age, possessed of twenty-two manors in various counties, two hundreds, four castles, and fourteen lordships.

William de Bohun, or *Long Beard*, succeeded next. He was a hardy soldier and extremely ambitious, and consequently a prized associate of his congenial spirit, Edward III. He was, with the latter, at the great battle of Cressy, of which he headed one main division, the other two being led by Edward himself and the Black Prince. He also was entrusted with beating off the boats, and cutting off every supply from the people of Calais, at Edward's famous siege of that city. Both the French admiral and king were driven back by Bohun. Afterwards, in Scotland, he fought with equal success, and died a highly renowned warrior, in 1360, having been as neglectful of his vassals' happiness and welfare, as his master had been of his kingdom.

"Famous Edmund Langley, Duke of York," was next Lord of Stamford; and the Duke of Aumerle, his son, succeeded him. The latter died at the noted battle of Agincourt, having, by his own desire, led the front of the battle*. His nephew, Richard Plantagenet, Lord of Stamford, de-

---

under the feudal system. We speak of the *main* body of women; they had neither liberty of choice or refusal in that which fixed their happiness or misery for life—and were altogether considered as pieces of mere property in the state.

* His death is thus described by Shakspeare.

"*Enter the* Duke of York.

"*York.* My lord, most humbly on my knee I beg
The leading of the vanguard.

"*King Hen.* Take it, brave York. Now, soldiers, march away:
And how thou pleasest, God, dispose the day! [*Exeunt.*

"*The Field. Enter* King Henry, *Forces*, Exeter, *and others.*

"*Exeter.* The Duke of York commends him to your highness.

"*King Hen.* Lives he, good uncle? Thrice within this hour
I saw him down, thrice up again and fighting;
From helmet to the spur all blood he was.

"*Exeter.* In which array, brave soldier! doth he lie,
Larding the plain: and by his bloody side
The Noble Earl of Suffolk also lies.
Suffolk died first, and York, all haggled o'er,
Comes to him, where in gore he lay in-steeped,
And takes him by the beard; kisses the gashes
That bloodily did yawn upon his face,
And cries aloud, '*Tarry, dear cousin Suffolk.*'
Upon these words I came and cheered him up:
He smiled me in the face, caught me his hand,
And, with a feeble gripe, says, '*Dear, my lord,*
Commend my service to my sovereign.'
So did he turn, and over Suffolk's neck
He threw his wounded arm, and kiss'd his lips;
And so, espoused to death, with blood he sealed
A testament of noble-ending love.
All my mother came into my eyes,
And gave me up to tears.

"*King Hen.* I blame you not, for mine will issue too."

King Henry V. Sc. 6.

manded the throne, by a rightful but ill-timed claim. He was stricken down in battle, and his head was encircled by a diadem of paper placed round it by Margaret of Anjou, the "she-wolf of France," and fixed over the walls of York. "So York shall overlook the town of York." His eldest son became King Edward IV. He bestowed the town and castle on his mother, the Duchess of York, a lady who lived to see three children crowned and four murdered! After her death Stamford belonged to the Crown until the reign of Elizabeth, who granted it to Cecil, Lord Burghley, her famous treasurer, from whom it has descended to his lineal male heir, the Earl of Exeter.

We now turn to the men who were celebrated for learning in the religious colleges here, first observing that the *bible* was unknown in England except to the learned, until the time of Henry VIII., who first permitted it to be read in our tongue, "*except by women*, apprentices, serving-men, and journeymen." They all lived nearly contemporary with one another, at the end of the thirteenth and beginning of the fourteenth century, in the times of Edward I. and II., while John Earl of Warren and his grandson were lords of Stamford.

John Repingale was a Carmelite friar, he had taken a doctor's degree at Cambridge, and was famous here as a public professor in the monastery of his own order.

William Whetely, sirnamed Boëtianus, from the pains he took to explain the book of Boëthius "touching the discipline of scholars," was "a man of excellent skill in humane literature and in the liberal arts," acquired by long study under the best masters of Oxford, and improved by society and conversation with learned men. He erected colleges here, for which he compiled the book before mentioned. It is in manuscript in Pembroke Library, Cambridge, and in Merton College, Oxford.

William Sullendune, warden of the White Friars here, about 1315 was appointed provincial of that order in England, Cyprus, and in the Holy Land. He wrote learned lectures, sermons, and commentaries on St. Matthew's gospel. His death took place about 1319, when he was buried in the Friary.

Walter Heston was also a White Friar, who had taken the degree of doctor in divinity at Cambridge, he was a person of great uprightness of manners, and learned in sacred and profane discipline. He taught philosophy and divinity in several monasteries of his own order, and was chosen prior of the Carmelite monastery here.

John Bunley was of the same order, brought up a scholar from his very cradle, and noted as a man of profound learning. He was buried in his own monastery, in Stamford.

John Rodington, was a Grey or Franciscan Friar, who studied philosophy and divinity at Oxford, and afterwards at Paris. He, too, was eminent for piety and learning, and died a provincial of his order. There were also here many *Monks* signalised for their attainments.

George Gascoigne, an old English poet, died here, Oct. 7, 1577.

Municipal Government.—The municipal borough of Stamford is co-extensive with the five parishes of All Saints', St. John's, St. Michael's, St. George's, and St. Mary's, and includes all that part of the town which lies on the north side of the Welland. The area within the corporate boundaries is 1860 English statute acres. The corporation, by the late bill, is made precisely in every respect like that of Lincoln, to which the reader is referred.

Chapels.—There are places of worship for the Catholics, Wesleyans, Independents, Calvinists, and General Baptists.

Education.—The public schools are the grammar school before mentioned, educating 40 boys; the blue coat school, partly sup-

ported by bequest and partly by subscription, and educating and clothing 40 boys, also educating 40 supernumeries to fill up the vacancies of the first; the national school, educating from 100 to 120 girls; Wells charity school, supported by the bequest of Edward Wells, educating 25 boys and 25 girls, the children of freemen*; the Burghley hospital school, educating 10 boys; and the infant school, educating at present about 100 children †.

Commerce.—The trade of Stamford is principally in coal, rafts, malt, and beer. It is much promoted by the Welland being navigable for boats and small lighters.

Local Courts.—The local courts are a Court of Quarter Sessions and a civil Court of Record. The Court of Quarter Sessions is regularly held four times a-year. This court has cognizance of all offences committed within the borough, and, with the exception of forgery and capital crimes, all offences are tried. Persons charged with capital offences are sent to Lincoln. It has been proposed by the corporate authorities that they should be sent to the Rutland assizes, on account of the great saving of time and expense; the first being 46 miles from Stamford, and the assize town of the latter, Oakham, only 11. The civil Court of Record is appointed to be held every week. This court has cognizance of all personal actions, where the damages claimed do not exceed 40*l.*

Representation.—This borough first sent members to parliament in the reign of Edward I., and continued to do so, with occasional interruptions, until that of Henry VIII, 1542, since which period it has constantly exercised this privilege. The number of freemen is supposed to be about 305, and of these about 250 are resident. The number of registered voters for 1835 was 851. The present members are Thomas Chaplin, Esq. and George Finch, Esq.

Fairs, &c.—The fairs are on the Tuesday before February 13, Monday before Mid-Lent, Mid-Lent Monday, Monday before May 12, Monday after the festival of Corpus Christi, and Nov. 8. Cattle markets January 1, September 2, October 7, and December 2. Fat stock markets are also held every succeeding fortnight.

Market days, Monday and Friday. The latter noted for corn.

STATISTICS ‡.

Population.—In	1801	4,022
	1811	4,582
	1821	5,050
	1831	5,837 of these 2,691 were males.
Of St. Martin's	1831	1,225

* The number of children taught at this school it is expected will be increased by the funds being shortly relieved from a debt.

† The number of children in this school would be much larger, but from the inconvenient situation of the school room, which is situated at one end of the town.

‡ From the Corporation Report.

W. Watkins Sculp.

SPALDING.

OCCUPATIONS :—

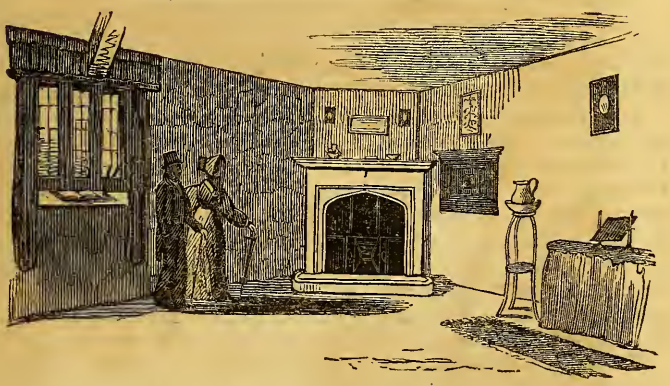
Families engaged in agriculture		64
Trade and manufactures		711
Not comprised in the above classes		429
HOUSES.—In 1821	919	
1831	1,130	

Number of houses taxed at 10*l.* and under 20*l.*	172
20*l.* 40*l.*	144
40*l.* and upwards	24

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Annual value of real property in 1815	10,699	0	0
Parochial assessments in 1825	2,286	2	9
1829	2,286	18	0

Assessed taxes (including the parish of St Martin's) :—

In 1829	3,320	7	1¼
1830	3,340	9	3
1831	3,224	8	9¾



ROOM IN WHICH SIR ISAAC NEWTON WAS BORN.

SPALDING

Is a thriving market town and parish in the Wapentake of Elloe, parts of Holland, 44 miles S. E. by S. from Lincoln, 16 S. from Boston, and 100 N. from London. Its name is supposed to be derived from a spa, or chalybeate spring that rises in the Market Place. It is a place of considerable antiquity, as the many relics discovered at different periods in the neighbourhood, sufficiently prove. Mention is also made of it at a very early period in the Saxon annals,

as one of the points in the boundary line of the estate belonging to Crowland Abbey. In 1051 it was made a cell subordinate to the famous Abbey of Crowland, by Thorold de Buckenhale, who obtained for the abbot six Benedictine monks, for whom he fitted up a chapel, and gave them apartments in his house to reside in. At the conquest this manor was presented to Ivo Talbois, Earl of Angiers, nephew to the Conqueror, who built a castle here, residing in it with great pomp and splendour. By him the Benedictines were so much harassed that they were compelled to abandon their cell, and return to Crowland, when their places were filled up by others from the Benedictine Abbey of St. Nicholas, at Angiers, in France, to which abbey he gave the cell, with the lands and estates belonging to it, including the church of St. Mary and the manor, and it became an alien priory of that abbey. It was afterwards raised to the dignity of an abbey, and so continued till the general suppression; its revenues were then valued at 878*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.* Among the patrons of this house was John of Gaunt, who, with his wife and brother-in-law, the no less famous Geoffrey Chaucer, often visited here. It is very possible this abbey was alluded to in the following lines of one of Chaucer's poems:—

> "... in Lincolnshire, fast by a fenne,
> Standeth a religious house—who doth it kenne?"

The only remains of the abbey now are an arch near the gaol, belonging to the gateway of the monastery, at present bricked up and forming the gable end of a range of mean ancient-looking buildings, built in the abbey walls, situated at the south corner of the Gore—the ground story of the turret, an old strong vaulted building erected about 1230, which was the prison, and over which was an arched chamber where refractory monks were kept, and such as had benefit of clergy allowed at the prior's claim; and over that a lofty tower with a bell, knolled at executions and on other solemn occasions—some cottages, with ancient windows, in a place called the Abbey Yard—and a projecting stair-case tower, attached to a house in a passage leading into the Market Place.

The town is situated on the river Welland, in a fenny district, but which, by the aid of steam engines, is remarkably well drained. The streets are clean and well paved, and the inhabitants are abundantly supplied with water. Several important improvements have taken place in the town of late years. A very large and commodious gaol for the district of Elloe has been built; a splendid terrace has arisen on the banks of the river; and spacious and elegant chapels have replaced the inferior old ones. The gaol was completed in 1826, at an expense of nearly 15,000*l.* The premises include a chapel, a treadmill, seven airing courts, divided into classes, sixteen day-rooms also divided into classes, and forty-eight sleeping cells. Excepting as regards the mill, the system of classification of prisoners is carried into full effect. There are two wheels to the mill. The chapel is divided into eight portions, ra-

diating from the centre, so that the prisoners in any one division are unable to see those of any other. The gaol includes prisoners for all offences except capital ones. The average number of prisoners for 1835 was 39.

There is an old mansion, called Ayscoughfee Hall, which is very interesting; it contains, in the interior, many and valuable pictures, a very large and valuable library, and, on the exterior, an ancient window and turret: there is also in the gardens one of the finest collections of aged yews that can be found, perhaps, in Europe. The celebrated society of literary men held here, called the Spalding Society, took its rise from a few gentlemen of the town, who met at a coffee house to pass away an hour in literary conversation, and in reading new publications; the principal founder was Maurice Johnson, Esq. The enquiries of the society were not confined to antiquities only, but extended to natural history, the arts, and the sciences. "We deal," says Mr. Johnson, in a letter to Mr. Neve, "in all arts and sciences, and exclude nothing from our conversation but politics, which would throw us all into confusion and disorder." Their acts and observations filled four large volumes, to which the founder drew up a copious index, after he had resigned the secretaryship. These volumes, written in a variety of hands, by Mr. Johnson himself, contain a fund of discoveries. Their plans, prints, and drawings were arranged in 1735, and filled four great portfolios; Vol. I. containing statues and portraits; II. architecture and sculpture; III. plans, charts, and designs; IV. miscellanies. Their meetings began at four and lasted generally till ten o'clock. Members, on their admission, presented some important book to the library, which by this means became large and valuable. Sir Isaac Newton, Sir Hans Sloane, Dr. Stukely, and several other distinguished persons were members. Many of the books, manuscripts, relics, &c. are still preserved. The THEATRE is a small but neat edifice, open about three weeks in the year. Assemblies are occasionally held in the Town Hall, a plain brick building, situate in the Market Place. The LAND in the vicinity is extensively appropriated to grazing, and the fenny districts have been drained by means of the steam engines in the neighbourhood. At Pode hole, about two miles from Spalding, there are three engines, two for the drainage of Deeping Fen, erected in 1824, at an expense of about 20,000*l.*, one of eighty-horse power, the other sixty, and another of twenty-horse power for the drainage of Pinchbeck South Fen, erected in 1830, at an expense of about 3000*l.* There is also an engine of twenty-horse power in Pinchbeck parish, for the drainage of Pinchbeck North Fen, erected in 1833, at an expense of about 3,000*l.* The number of acres drained by the two large engines is about 20,000, and about 5,500 by the others.

The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, and in the patronage of certain trustees, who are seized of the rectory, which is of considerable annual value, in trust for the incumbent. The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary and

St. Nicholas, is principally in the later style of English architecture, with a fine tower and crocketted spire. The crockets are much decayed; the church was erected in 1284, in the place of the conventual church then pulled down. Considerable additions were made in 1466, among which was the very beautiful North Porch.

NORTH PORCH, SPALDING CHURCH.

An Almshouse for the reception of twenty-two poor persons was founded and endowed in 1590, by Sir M. Gamlyn, and another for eight poor widows in 1709, by Mrs. Elizabeth Sparke. There are also considerable estates vested in trustees, called "Town Husband's," for the benefit of the poor.

Chapels.—There are places of worship for the Society of Friends, Ranters, General Baptists, Particular Baptists, Wesleyans, and Independents. The chapels belonging to the three latter denominations are unusually spacious and handsome.

Education.—The free grammar school was erected in the reign of Elizabeth, and endowed, by the will of John Blanche, with 89 acres of land for the support of a master to instruct the children of householders, born in the parish, in the classics. The original endowment has been much augmented by Mr. Atkinson. The trustees are incorporated and have a common seal. From some cause the number of boys in this school is exceedingly disproportionate to the value of the endowment, there being seldom or never 12 boys in it. The Petit school was founded 1682, by Thomas Willesby, and endowed with nearly 60 acres of land. In this

school 68 boys are educated and provided with all school requisites; and, on leaving the school, such boys as have conducted themselves to the satisfaction of the master, receive a suit of clothes, a bible, and a prayer book. The blue coat school, founded by one of the Gamlyn family, is supported by a small endowment of land, of the annual value of nearly 100*l.*, aided by voluntary contributions. The school educates and clothes 30 boys and 30 girls.

Commerce.—Spalding is a member of the port of Boston. Wool forms a principal article of the trade, some of the manufacturing towns of Yorkshire are supplied from this neighbourhood. Since the river Welland was made navigable to Crowland and Stamford, Spalding has also acquired a considerable traffic in corn and coal. Sloops of from fifty to seventy tons burden formerly came up to the centre of the town, and by these a regular coasting trade was maintained with London, Hull, Lynn, &c.; but of late years, the river has unfortunately become almost unnavigable, and the trade has suffered in consequence. On the 2nd of February in the present year, a meeting took place on the subject of the river, when resolutions were agreed to, expressive of the opinion of the meeting that measures might be adopted to restore the river to a proper state; "an undertaking so essential to the welfare of the several towns, and to the productive and valuable district of county depending upon the river Welland for drainage, navigation, and trade." On Wednesday, February 17, Mr. Finch, M.P. obtained leave to bring in a bill to effect this purpose.

Number of vessels and amount of tonnage outwards and inwards during the years 1829 to 1835, both inclusive.

	No. of Vessels Inward.	No. of Vessels Outward.	Tonnage Inward.	Tonnage Outward.
1829	250	143	12523	7138
1830	293	176	14431	8676
1831	325	187	16044	9059
1832	452	209	22062	10286
1833	462	282	22712	13951
1834	411	226	20718	11398
1835	465	232	23387	10928

Local Courts.—Spalding has been the principal seat of jurisdiction for the parts of Holland for many centuries. In the Saxon times, the Earls held their courts of law here, and after them the priors were invested with the judicial authority, possessing the power of life and death. The Quarter Sessions for these parts are now held here, and petty sessions for the Wapentake every week. There are also courts of Sewers and of Requests for the recovery of debts not exceeding 5*l.*, for the hundred of Elloe and for the parishes of Surfleet and Gosberton; and also courts Leet and Baron, at which the steward presides. The meetings are held in the Town Hall.

Fairs, &c.—April 27, June 30, August 28, September 25, and December 6. Market day Tuesday. This is one of the largest weekly markets for cattle, particularly fat stock in the county.

SILK WILLOUGHBY CHURCH.

CROWLAND.

Crowland, or Croyland as it was formerly called, is a very ancient town, in the Wapentake of Elloe, parts of Holland, about 10 miles s. of Spalding, well known from its containing the remains of the magnificent abbey bearing its name. It presents in itself but few features of interest; it is dirty, badly paved, and badly lighted, and the houses generally are of a very inferior kind. The town consists principally of four streets, running East, West, North, and South. These are partly divided by drains, and at the place where they all joined, an exceedingly curious and interesting triangular bridge was built, which still remains. There are three different ascents to it, all very steep, meeting on the top of the bridge in a common centre. On one of these ascents is a very rude colossal statue, in a sitting posture, supposed to be the statue of King Ethelbald, the founder of the abbey. Gough, an historian of the abbey, called this bridge "the greatest curiosity in Britain, if not in Europe." "Crowland," says Ingulphus, one of the abbots

of the abbey, "is one of the islands in that tract of East Muchlands, which rising from the centre of the kingdom, and running about 100 miles, fall into the sea with their weight of waters augmented by many rivers. The ABBEY was founded in the early part of the eighth century, and as we have stated, by Ethelbald, who gave the whole island, by charter, for this purpose and also towards the building, 300 pounds in silver and 100 pounds a-year for the next ten years. He further gave them permission to build or enclose a town for their own use, with right of common. The foundation being in a marshy soil, they were obliged to drive piles of oak and ash before they began to build, and the earth was brought nine miles by water from the uplands. After Ethelbald's death, various charters and privileges were granted by his successors. Witlaf gave a privilege of sanctuary to this house within certain limits, and otherwise assisted it. His successor and brother Bertulph, on the contrary, plundered this house of all its wealth, to carry on the war he was then waging with the Danes. He, however, made it some amends by a charter he gave them, in which he took care to qualify his extortions by calling them "free gifts." During the reign of the next prince Beorred or Burgred, Earl Alga the younger gave his manor of Spalding to this abbey. In one of the battles that took place between this earl and the Danes, he was overcome, and the Danes pursued him to the very door of Croyland Church, when they killed the monks and burnt the abbey. Their first care, after they had cleared away the ruins, was to choose an abbot. The choice fell on Godric. The Danes did not long retain possession of Croyland; they were driven from it by Beorred, who took this opportunity to sieze on the lands and possessions of many religious houses. Amongst others Croyland, whereby were alienated the manor of Spalding and various others. By Beorred's successor, Ceolwlph, the abbey was almost ruined by a tax he laid upon it of 1000*l*. Ceolwlph was deposed soon afterwards, and the kingdom of Mercia was then finally united by the victorious Alfred to his own kingdom of Wessex. Abbot Godric died A. D. 941, and left this house so miserably reduced that it contained only five old monks, two of whom retired to other houses, leaving only three. Turketyl, cousin of King Edmund, in passing through Croyland, was entertained by these three monks in the little oratory and cell they had fitted up, and there so wrought on his compassion, that he then gave them some money, and, on his return, pleaded their cause so effectually with the king, declaring at the same time his intention of becoming one of their fraternity, that he prevailed on Edred to visit them in person. He then arranged his worldly affairs, and joined them with his immense property, and became their Abbot. And by him all the manors that had been alienated, were purchased back and restored. He then commenced building, and in a very short time the church and cloyster, with every other building, were completed. He brought hither many learned men, some entering into the society, some employed as seculars and

others as priests and clerks. Turketyl died in 975. Before his death he sent for the whole convent, consisting of forty-seven monks and four lay brethren, to his chamber, and in their presence commanded his steward to show them the state of the house. The treasure amounted to 10,000*l.* besides many precious relics. He was succeeded by Egebric, his kinsman, by whom many important additions were made to the abbey. Nothing important occurred from this time till in the time of Abbot Godric 2nd, the Danes burnt and ravaged the neighbourhood, including the monasteries of St. Pegu and Peterborough, the abbot of the first and the sub-prior with ten monks of the second, escaping in a boat to Croyland. A fortunate rain that year laid the whole country under water, so that the abbey became the secure resort for innumerable multitudes. Sweyne, the Danish commander, obtained large sums by his threats of burning the monastery, and by these and various other expenses and exactions, Turketyl's whole treasure was drained. In 1061 a new church was begun by the then abbot, Ulketul, the old one built by Turketyl being decayed. In this work he was much assisted by Earl Waltheof, who had previously given the abbey the manor of Bearker.

By Ivo Tailbois, mentioned in an account of Spalding, the Croylanders were much harassed. He made no scruple of driving the cattle of the abbey with his dogs into the fens, where they were drowned, or of maiming or cropping others. To complete their misfortunes, Waltheof, who had been their constant friend and benefactor, was beheaded on a false charge of conspiracy against the Conqueror.* Ulketul was also soon after deposed on a charge of idolatry, when the whole revenue of the abbey was confiscated into the king's hands, and Ingulphus was appointed abbot. On his installation he found in the abbey sixty-two monks, including four lay brethren. By him the affairs were brought into a much more prosperous state. It is much to his credit, that he now bestirred himself to solicit the release of Ulketul, his predecessor, who had all this time been rigorously confined; he was at last successful. Ulketul being permitted to return to Peterborough, but not nearer to Croyland, which he was never to visit, unless Ingulphus wanted to ask him any question about the affairs of the abbey. During Ingulphus' abbacy a most dreadful fire occurred, of which Ingulphus himself has preserved to us an account.

"The plumber had been preparing his lead for repairs on the tower of the church a whole day, when he went to supper, and foolishly left his embers covered up for the next day. Supper being ended, and all the servants retired to rest, in the middle of the night the north wind rising, blew the burning embers through the lattices upon the beams that were nearest, where finding dry

* The monks relate that at his execution, not being allowed to finish the Lord's Prayer, his head, after it was cut off, uttered with a loud and distinct voice the words "Deliver us from evil."

fuel, the fire soon blazed up, and caught hold of the larger beams. The town's people saw a great light in the steeple a long time, but supposed the officers of the church or the plumber were doing some work there: at length seeing the flames burst out, they knocked violently at the doors of the monastery. It was about the first watch of the night, when we were all in our first and soundest sleep. Waked by the loud noise, and hastening to the window, I saw as plainly as at noon day all the servants of the house running to the church. I immediately put on my night-gown, and called up my companions, and made the best of my way into the cloister, where the light blazed like 1000 torches. I ran to the church door, and attempting to get in, had liked to have been killed by the melted bells and lead; but retreating, and seeing the flames spreading within the church, I ran to the dormitory: the lead dropping from the church through the cloister gave me a grievous wound on the shoulder; and I must have perished in the flames, if I had not presently escaped into the area of the cloister. There seeing the fire from the tower had reached the nave, and was spreading towards the dormitory, I called to the monks, who were so dead asleep that I could hardly awaken them. On the alarm of fire, and hearing my voice, they sprung out of the windows in their night-gowns or half naked, and many were grievously hurt and shook by the fall. The flames had now reached the chapter-house, the dormitory, the refectory, the walk by the infirmary, and levelled the infirmary itself, with all its offices. The brethren flocking to me in the court, and seeing many of them half naked, I endeavoured to regain my apartment to procure them some clothes; but so great was the heat at the entrance of the hall, and the melted lead dropped so fast, that the boldest and youngest were afraid to venture. I knew not at this time that the infirmary was destroyed, and was going round by the north church-yard to the east end of the church, when I saw the infirmary demolished, and the oaks, ashes, and willows that grew round it consumed by the devouring flames. Returning to the west side I found my room blazing like an oven, the fire coming out at all the windows, and going on, I found all the adjoining buildings to the south, such as the strangers' and converts' halls, and every other that was covered with lead, burning. This dismal scene drew tears from my eyes; but when the tower of the church fell down on the south transcept, the noise of it had such an effect on me, that I sunk motionless on the ground, and was with the utmost difficulty recovered by some of the brethren, who carried me to the porter's lodge. When day appeared, and I was a little come to myself, I found the brotherhood standing round me faint and drowned in tears, and some of them miserably bruised and burnt. They performed the service together in the hall of our corrodiary Grimketul, and as soon as the whole was over, we took a survey of the monastery, which was still burning in many places, and then I first observed that the granary and stable were destroyed, the fire still preying on them, and their posts burnt even below the ground.

About 3 o'clock the fire abated, and we got into the church, and having got it under by water, we found all the service books reduced to ashes in the choir; but all the vestments, reliques, and valuable effects safe in the vestry, which had a double stone roof. The charter-room, though it had a vaulted roof of stone, admitted the fire through its windows, which were of wood, and by the excessive heat, though the presses were uninjured, all our manuscripts were shrivelled and burnt up; our beautiful charters written in capitals, and adorned with golden crosses, ancient pictures, and beautiful letters, all destroyed. The old and exquisite grants of the Mercian kings, richly embellished with paintings of gold, but written in Saxon characters, were all consumed. All these, to the amount of near 400, were in one night's time totally destroyed. Luckily, a few years before I had taken out several Saxon deeds, of which we had duplicates and triplicates, and given to our chanter Fulmer to keep in the cloister, in order to teach the younger monks the Saxon characters, which had been brought into disuse by the Normans, and could be read only by a few of the elder ones. These, being placed in the cloister, in an old press, within the wall of the church, were the only things that escaped. These are now our principal records, which were before laid aside, and slighted, as written in a barbarous character. We lost our whole library, consisting of upward of 300 original volumes, besides more than 400 lesser ones; and that beautiful and costly sphere, most curiously constructed of different metals, according to the different planets. Saturn was of copper, Jupiter of gold, Mars of iron, the Sun of brass, Mercury of amber, Venus of tin, and the Moon of silver: the colours and all the signs of the Zodiac had their several figures and colours variously finished, and adorned with such a mixture of precious stones and metals, as amused the eye while it informed the mind of every beholder. Such another sphere was not known or heard of in England; and it was a present from the king of France to Turketyl, who at his death bequeathed it to the common library, were it was now melted and destroyed. Our chapter-house was entirely destroyed; our dormitory, with all the beds and adjoining rooms; our refectory, with every thing in it (except a few stone cups, and the horn and crucible of king Witlaf, which were kept in stone presses) with the kitchen adjoining, and the hall and chamber of the converts, with all their furniture; our cellar and the casks full of ale therein; the abbot's hall and chamber, and the whole court of the monastery, which my predecessors had adorned with such a suit of handsome buildings, were all destroyed. Wretched me who lived here to be an eye-witness of this dreadful scene; nothing escaped but a few huts of corrodiaries, and some sheds for cattle, which were saved by their distance, or being covered with stone. Except the north transcept of the church, from which the wind blew the flames to the south, all the buildings of the monastery that were leaded, whether of stone or wood, our records and jewels, our books and furniture, our bells and steeples, our habits and our

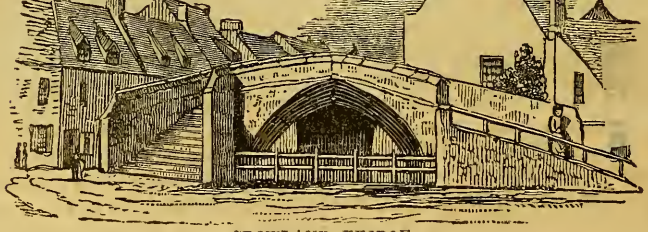
provisions were, under my unfortunate administration, in one moment destroyed. Not one of the various warnings of this event, the dying charge of our holy father Turketyl to take care of our fire, and that of our other holy father Wulfran to me at Fontanel, to take especial care of the fire of the three saints, viz. Guthlac, Neot, and Waltheof, were understood by me till now too late, to my sorrow, which I must indulge, as the best atonement for my fault."

No sooner was this calamity made known, than the neighbours vied with each other in sending relief. Remigius, Bishop of Lincoln, granted forty days' indulgence to all who assisted, and sent himself forty marks of silver. The clergy and citizens of Lincoln sent 100 marks, and other benefactions were made; amongst them should be remembered the gift of Juliana, a poor woman of Weston, who gave a large quantity of thread to sew the monks' vestments. Their old adversary, the Earl of Anjiers, presuming the fire had destroyed their charters, once more disputed their title to the lands in his demesne. But the matter was soon ended by the outlawry of the earl, convicted on a charge of conspiracy against the king. In 1089, Ingulphus, worn out with illness, concluded his history of the house. It was afterwards continued, from his time, by Peter de Blois, Archdeacon of Bath and Vice-chancellor to King Henry I., at the desire of Henry de Longchamp. Ingulphus had now held the abbey thirty-four years, when, in 1109, he died, and was buried in the chapter-house. His successor, Joffrid, in a few years after, laid the first stone of the church in the presence of a great concourse of the nobility, gentry, &c. of the country. On the occasion, a solemn and splendid feast was given to no less than 5000 persons. Amidst the confusion of the civil wars, Henry VI. came hither and stayed three days and nights, and was so pleased with his entertainment and the devout behaviour of the convent, that he caused himself to be admitted into their brotherhood; in return for which he gave them certain additional rights. In 1643 the town of Crowland was made a garrison for the king's troops. On April the 14th, in the same year, the parliament forces came to Peterborough in order to besiege Crowland. The town appears to have been taken without difficulty, in the May following.

Of the Abbey remains, a small portion of Norman work is the greatest curiosity. It is chiefly at the east end, and consists of two piers with one perfect arch, having an ornamental moulding, and the remains of others springing in various directions. These piers are two of the four that support the central tower of the Abbey. There are no remains of the choir nor of the north aisle. Some parts of the nave, which is divided from the aisles by piers and pointed arches of the early English style, are yet standing, though in a most ruinous state. The west front of this nave is truly magnificent. The style of workmanship of the entrance reminds one strongly of the porch leading into one of the aisles of Lincoln cathedral. In fact, it was most probably built at the same time, and possibly by the same artificers. In the four compart-

ments of a quatrefoil over the door, is represented, in a rude manner, the history of Guthlac, and exhibits his arrival in a boat at the abbey, his wrestling with the demons, who, according to the belief of the time, infested the place—his canonization, and his ascension into heaven. Over the entrance is a very large window, the mullions and tracery of which are gone. On each side of the window are niches filled with figures representing the various characters who have been connected with the Abbey. They are very perfect at present, but can scarcely be expected long to remain so. The appearance of the whole of this front is such as to deter a stranger, at the first glance, from approaching it too near. There are pannelled buttresses on each side of the front. The remains on the right of the west entrance are highly interesting, consisting of four stages of ornamental arches broken irregularly off: one of the arches is interlaced, and two of them have shafts. To the left of the west entrance to the original Abbey is the part now used as a church, with its entrance. This part was originally the north aisle of the nave. The inside is very good, and though only occupying a small portion of the original abbey, is capable of holding a large congregation. It has a large perpendicular tower, surmounted by a small, insignificant spire. This tower it has been found necessary to prop by immense buttresses, and which have materially injured the appearance. Beneath the tower are some stone coffins dug up in the neighbourhood. Several reliques have been also discovered in the same way, such as ornamental crosses, &c. We were also told that a model, supposed to be of the original Abbey, was found by the sexton, and from him passed into the hands of Sir Joseph Banks. If so, it is strange so interesting a curiosity should not, by means of engravings, have been made public. The nave and aisles are said to have been executed by W. de Crowland, in the time of Abbot Upton, between 1417 and 1427; the portion now used as a church, by Abbot Bardney, in 1247. At the dissolution, the annual revenues of the Abbey were valued at 1217*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.*

The Bridge was built, it is supposed, about 860: and a writer in the Penny Cyclopædia states it to be the *oldest bridge in England.*



CROWLAND BRIDGE.

The tri-une nature of the structure has led many persons to imagine it was intended as an emblem of the Trinity. What was really the purpose for which it was built, it is now, we should say, impossible to determine.

A Court Leet is held twice a year, viz. Michaelmas and Lady-day, by the lord of the manor, the Marquess of Exeter.

The Wesleyan Chapel is a large structure, capable of holding nearly 1000 persons. There is a School-room at the back.

Fairs—4th September, lasting three days; partly a pleasure fair and partly for the sale of stock; and 28th of June, for stock. Market day, Thursday.

In the neighbourhood of Crowland are the Decoys for catching wild ducks, in which prodigious numbers are taken annually. In the Penny Magazine is given a very graphic account of the mode of ensnaring these shy and cautious birds, from which we extract the following.

"In the lakes to which the wild ducks resort, their most favourite haunts are observed; then, in the most sequestered part of this haunt, a ditch is cut, which is about four yards across at the entrance, and decreases gradually in width from the entrance to the farther end, which is not more than two feet wide. The ditch is of a circular form, but does not bend much for the first ten yards. The banks of the lake on each side of this ditch (or 'pipe,' as it is called) are kept clear from reeds, coarse herbage, &c., in order that the fowl may get on them to sit and dress themselves. Along the ditch, poles are driven into the ground, close to its edge, on each side, and the tops are bent over across the ditch and tied together. These poles, thus bent, form at the entrance of the ditch or pipe an arch, the top of which is ten feet distant from the surface of the water. This arch is made to decrease in height as the pipe decreases in width, so that the remote end is not more than eighteen inches in height. The poles are placed about six feet from each other, and connected by poles laid lengthwise across the arch and tied together. Over the whole is thrown a net, which is made fast to a reed fence at the entrance and nine or ten yards up the ditch, and afterwards strongly pegged to the ground. At the end of the pipe farthest from the entrance is fixed a 'tunnel-net,' as it is called, about four yards in length, of a round form, and kept open by a number of hoops, about eighteen inches in diameter, placed at a small distance from each other to keep it distended. Supposing the circular bend of the pipe to be to the right when one stands with his back to the lake, then on the left-hand side a number of reed fences are constructed, called 'shootings,' for the purpose of screening the 'decoy-man' from observation, and in such a manner that the fowl in the decoy may not be alarmed while he is driving those that are in the pipe. These shootings, which are ten in number, are about four yards in length, and about six feet high. From the end of the last shooting a person cannot see the lake, owing to the bend of the pipes, and there is then no further

occasion for shelter. Were it not for these shootings, the fowl that remain about the mouth of the pipe would be alarmed if the person driving the fowl already under the net should be exposed, and would become so shy as entirely to forsake the place. The first thing the decoy-man does when he approaches the pipe, is to take a piece of lighted turf, or peat, and hold it near his mouth, to prevent the birds from smelling him. He is attended by a dog, trained for the purpose of rendering him assistance. He walks very silently about half way up the shootings, where a small piece of wood is thrust through the reed fence, which makes an aperture just large enough to enable him to see if any fowl are in; if not, he walks forward to see if any are about the entrance of the pipe. If there are, he stops and makes a motion to his dog, and gives him a piece of cheese, or something else, to eat; and, having received this, the animal goes directly to a hole through the reed fence, and the birds immediately fly off the bank into the water. The dog returns along the bank between the reed fences, and comes out to his master at another hole. The man then gives him something to reward and encourage him, and the animal repeats his round until the birds are attracted by his motions, and follow him into the mouth of the pipe. This operation is called 'working' them. The man now retreats farther back, working the dog at different holes until the ducks are sufficiently under the net. He then commands his dog to lie down behind the fence, and going himself forward to the end of the pipe next the lake, he takes off his hat and gives it a wave between the shooting. All the birds that are under the net can then see him; but none that are in the lake can. The former fly forward, and the man then runs to the next shooting and waves his hat, and so on, driving them along until they come to the tunnel-net, into which they creep. When they are all in, the man gives the net a twist, so as to prevent them from getting back. He then takes the net off from the end of the pipe, and taking out, one by one, the ducks that are in it, dislocates their necks. The net is afterwards hung on again for the repetition of the process; and in this manner five or six dozen have sometimes been taken at one drift. When the wind blows directly in or out of the pipes, the fowl seldom work well, especially when it blows into the pipe. The reason of this is, that the ducks always prefer swimming against the wind, otherwise the wind blowing from behind catches and ruffles their feathers. If many pipes are made in the same lake, they are so constructed as to suit different winds, and are worked accordingly. The better to entice the fowl into the pipe, hemp seed is occasionally strewn on the water. The season allowed by act of parliament for taking ducks in this way, is from the latter end of October until February.

"Willughby states, that, formerly, before the young ducks took flight, or while the old ones were in moult and unable to fly, they were driven by men in boats, furnished with long poles, with which they splashed the water, between long nets stretched vertically

across the pools in the shape of two sides of a triangle, into lesser nets placed at the point; and in this way, he says, that 4000 were taken at one drive in Deeping Fen. And Latham has recorded an instance in which 2646 were taken in two days, near Spalding, in Lincolnshire. But these practices being considered injurious, were prohibited by statute in the reign of George II.

"Tame ducks are also used for the purpose of leading the way into the pipe. Hence the term 'decoy-ducks.' These birds are fed on the pond and made quite tame, and come to the keeper's whistle to eat the hemp seed which he strews on the pond. They generally lead the way into the pipe when whistled to. As they are used to the sight of the keeper, they do not rush forward with the wild ones into the net, but return back again safe into the pond; or if any of them should be driven forward, they are easily, by their colour, distinguished from the wild ones."

HALTHAM CHURCH.

BURGHLEY HOUSE,

The seat of Brownlow Cecil, Marquess of Exeter, is situate about a mile and a half s. e. from Stamford, in the parish of St. Martin's, Stamford Baron, Northamptonshire. The first possessor of the estate in this family was the celebrated Sir W. Cecil, afterwards Lord Burghley, Lord High Treasurer of England. He was created Baron of Burghley by Queen Elizabeth, in 1571. It does not appear clearly that there was any building on the place the present stands on, immediately before its erection, though something of the kind has been asserted, but apparently without satisfactory proof. The present edifice was commenced about the year 1575. We believe it to be unknown who the architect was who executed this splendid and very perfect work: and it is singular that there are other buildings of similar construction and importance in England, the authors of the design for which, we

believe, are also unknown. Hatfield House, which was lately burnt, for instance.

After leaving Stamford bridge (which here divides the counties of Lincolnshire and Northamptonshire) and proceeding up the London road about half a mile, the stranger will perceive, to the left, an elegant lodge, of modern erection, and of chaste design; it consists of three noble arches, having buildings on each side for the residence of the gate keepers, each of which terminates with a cupola. After passing through this the approach to the house is between plantations, bordering close upon the road for a short distance, but soon the park-like grounds begin to show themselves, studded over with clumps of trees, plantations, and shaded avenues. These are open, by the kindness of their possessor, to the public, yet, on visiting this delightful scene, particularly in the evenings of summer, we have been surprised to find that comparatively few come hither to enjoy its beauty. After a walk of about a mile on this road, which winds slightly at intervals, the house is discernible; and, completely filling up the end of an opening in the trees, has a most imposing effect. A short walk further, and we are presented with a gorgeous view of the magnificent north front. Here the richness of the style of architecture is perceived to the greatest advantage, with its golden-looking cupolas glancing in the sun, its numberless spiral projections, and its venerable church spire.

On application to inspect the house we are conducted across the court-yard, which is surrounded with domestic buildings, and after ascending a staircase on the opposite side, are introduced to the *great hall*, which is very large, and particularly high. The roof is massive and steep, and carved in the richest manner. This hall contains a fine statue of Andromade chained to a rock. The chimney-piece here is very remarkable, and of an immense size; in the centre are the arms of Lord Treasurer Burleigh. It was presented, we were told, to one of the immediate ancestors of the family, having been observed to bear the arms of that nobleman. From this hall, and passing a saloon, we are ushered into the corridor. This is a very recent addition to the house, having been built only nine or ten years since. It is very elegant and ornamental in design, and runs round the whole inner square of the old building. Turning to the right from the part we entered at, we ascend a winding staircase, from the top of which we are conducted to the CHAPEL, the first part of which is appropriated to the use of the servants, and the second, which is divided from this by three splendid arches, for the family. There are numerous first-rate pictures in this part of the building; but as there are also in almost every other, we cannot, with our limits, particularise. The altar-piece is a sublime composition; the subject, Zebedee's wife petitioning Jesus Christ to dignify her two sons in heaven. Some carved-wood festoon work, by Gibbon, is very singular. In the servants' part of the chapel there is a small organ. From the chapel we are led to the *billiard-room*, which contains a number

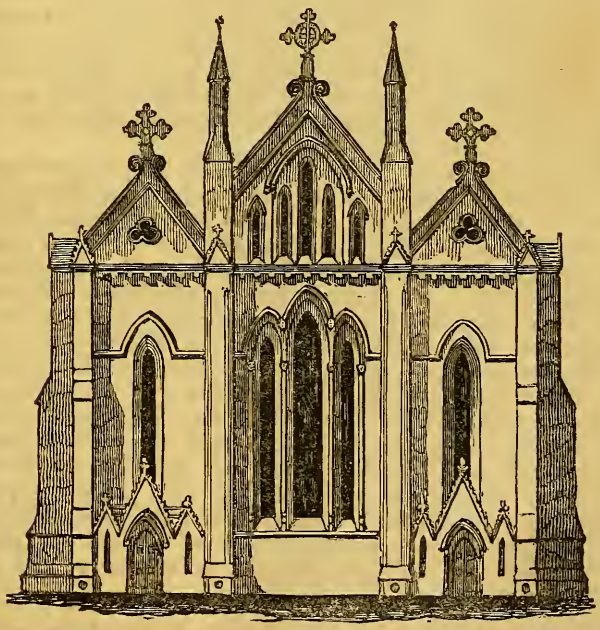
of excellent pictures, one by Lawrence, to which associations more than commonly interesting are attached. It contains portraits of Henry, tenth Earl, and first Marquess of Exeter, the Countess Sarah, his wife, and mother of the present marquess, and Lady Sarah. The face and form, the grace and sweet dignity, overspreading the portraiture of the countess, fully accounts for the extraordinary step which called her from one of the humblest to one of the most exalted stations of life. From some cause or causes that we have not been able satisfactorily to ascertain, though the alleged ones are an inconsiderate marriage on the part of Henry, then heir to the earldom, followed by a divorce, and his estrangement from his uncle, the then earl, the father of the present marquess, left his home in secrecy, and journeying to a distant county, took up his residence in a small village. Lodging with a farmer, he was thrown into the society of a very sweet girl, his daughter. He courted, won, and married her, his rank remaining entirely unknown, unsuspected. The story then continues, that by some accident his residence was discovered by his relatives, in time to inform him of the dangerous illness of his uncle, and the consequent desire of the latter to see and be reconciled with his kin. Our readers may imagine better than we can describe the astonishment of a simple country girl, whose wishes, perhaps thoughts, scarcely ever wandered beyond her native village, thus suddenly become a companion for the proudest in the land, the mistress of a magnificent, almost a regal domain, and attended by countless domestics, thronging around her, anticipating every, her slightest wish.

From the billiard-room we next proceed to the *ball-room*, which is lighted by an immense bow window. The walls and ceiling are painted with subjects chiefly from Roman history. In a room called the *brown drawing-room*, are some excellent paintings, and also some very curious carving in wood, by Gibbon, of fruit, flowers, birds, &c., most cleverly executed; the feathery appearance of the wings, is given with a fidelity, which, when the material is considered, is amazing. Out of this we are led to the *black and yellow bed-room*, so called on account of the trimmings of the room being of that character; in this room there are some very fine specimens of tapestry, and the usual complement of the finest productions of art. From this room we enter the *west dressing-room:* amongst the gems of this apartment (and it is full) is a *Satyr, by Salvator Rosa*, and a portrait of the favourite of Elizabeth, Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex. To the right, out of this, we are led to the *north dressing-room*, extremely rich in pictures, and deserving especial attention; a singular production in the window of this room, filling up a pane of glass, attracts particular notice: the subject is a blacksmith's forge; it has a surprisingly good effect. A small room out of this, and at the corner of the building, is called the china closet; here is a remarkable production, the Last Supper, in alto-relievo, by Gibbons, carved

in oak, and other curiosities, with a few good pictures. Turning now an angle from the straight line, we here proceed on for some time, till, to the left we enter *Queen Elizabeth's bed-room.* The bed, we are told, is the same that the queen occupied while on her visit to Burghley, and is hung with thick rich hangings of green and gold, though now of course faded much; the room is ornamented with rich tapestry. The next is called *Queen Elizabeth's dressing-room,* and is in the centre of the west end of the building. It contains splendid specimens of portraiture, one, by Vandyke, of Henrietta Maria, queen of Charles the First; here too is a fine portrait of Lord Treasurer Burghley, the founder of the house, a fine portrait of David Garrick, and several other distinguished characters. Proceeding from this room, we enter the *purple velvet bed-room,* which is adorned with tapestry, exhibiting bacchanalian subjects; here are several pictures, which deserve minute examination; amongst these is a portrait, by Vandyke, of Lady Ann Cecil (half length). The next room is called the *blue dressing-room,* from its being hung with rich blue damask hangings. Amongst the rarities shown here is a picture, said to be by Raffaelle, of the Holy Family; and some curious Mosaic compositions, one of them representing the amphitheatre at Rome, and the other, the temple at Tivoli; there are also a boy's head, and a bird and part of a tree, executed in the same manner; the latter was dug up at Tivoli. From thence we proceed to the *state dressing-room,* or *first George room;* this is the first of a very fine suite of rooms, all, from some cause with which we were not exactly acquainted, called by the appellation of *George rooms,* we conclude, however, that they obtained this name on the occasion of their being fitted up for an expected visit of George IV., when Prince of Wales, which is the first of the suite running along the south front. This room has a painted ceiling, by Verrio, and several gorgeous paintings; this suite of rooms has very curious oak floors. At one corner out of this room we find the jewel closet, in which the celebrated picture, by Carlo Dolce, is exhibited, Our Saviour blessing the Elements; it is a sublime picture, most elaborately finished, and deserves the high encomiums we have always heard accompany the mention of it; this room, which is at the angle of the building, is very small, and we thought *too light* for the pictures. We are now conducted through the first George room again to the *new state bed-room,* or *second George room;* the bed, which was erected in expectation of a visit from George IV., when Prince Regent, surpasses anything of the kind we ever saw, as do indeed all the costly ornaments of this superb apartment. It is hung with crimson velvet, lined with white satin. The chimney-piece is very beautiful, it is of red and white marble, and the metal work of it is inlaid with silver. The ceiling is painted by Verrio, the subjects are chiefly from the Heathen mythology. There are several excellent pictures, one by the Rev. Dr. Peters, Child and Angel, is very good. There are views of Burghley House

and Wothorpe here, dated 1700 (the latter place we give a wood cut of elsewhere). From this we are ushered into the *great drawing room,* or *third George room;* this is perhaps the richest room in paintings, and ought to have particular attention paid to it; the ceiling is painted by Verrio. The *fourth George room* is next, and contains two most delightful landscapes, by Claude Lorraine, which will be distinguished by their peculiar form, being very broad and narrow; the two last named rooms we consider the lions of the house for pictures, even in this garden of talent. The *fifth George room* is enriched by the works of Verrio entirely, the walls as well as ceiling. Out of this room we find the grand staircase, the ceiling of which is also painted by Verrio, the walls are painted by Stothard. A boy on the back of a dolphin, executed in marble by Nollekins, stands on the top of the staircase, where we find ourselves at another entrance door to the great hall, from whence we set out to view this truly magnificent mansion.

At a short distance west from the house is an elegant BRIDGE, at the four corners are lions couchant; the best view of the house is to be had a little to the left, after passing over the bridge.



EAST END OF THE NEW CHURCH OF ST. MICHAEL'S, STAMFORD.

BELVOIR CASTLE*.

The oldest building on this spot, of which history speaks with certainty, was erected soon after the Conquest by Roger, or Robert de Todeni, a follower of William the Conqueror, said to have been a standard bearer. It is generally supposed that a fortress, or building of some consequence, previously occupied the site, but there is nothing on record to establish the fact. Roger de Todeni founded a priory at the foot of the hill upon which the castle was erected; but being prevented by secular affairs from finishing it, he was persuaded by Lanfrank, Archbishop of Canterbury, to attach it, as a cell, to St. Alban's, upon condition that they should place in it four monks of that convent. He died in 1088. The original building was considerably decayed by the ravages of time, and the wear and tear of many generations, when Thomas de Ros, or Rous, whom Henry VIII. created Earl of Rutland, restored it, and up to the time of the last fire, which consumed the whole of the castle, it retained the appearance then given it. It was as plain a specimen of architecture as the present building is superb. The fire alluded to took place in the night of the 26th of October, 1816, when an immense amount of property was destroyed, the damage being estimated at 120,000*l.*; the loss, we have been told, would have been much greater, but for the exertions of the people, who quickly assembled from all parts of the neighbourhood, and rendered every assistance.

The present building is from designs by, and executed under the direction of, the well known Wyatt. It has been observed, we know not with what truth, that at the first appearance from a distance, Belvoir resembles very much Windsor Castle. From its elevated situation it can be seen in almost any direction from an immense distance; from Lincoln, for instance, which is thirty miles off. On our approach to it from Grantham we saw it frequently; but we had passed a little village, about one mile from the castle, before obtaining a full view of the magnificence of the place, or any of the grounds in the immediate vicinity. On looking out from the village, it is rather difficult for a stranger to see his way very clearly towards the castle, though the whole is before him; the immense woods which cover the sides of the hill completely obscure the many winding and perplexing paths which are perceived on a further search; but these difficulties overcome, we suppose ourselves to have reached the *grand entrance,* and we shall now describe, as well as we can (for

* Belvoir Castle, and the subject next following, Burghley House, we need scarcely inform our readers are neither of them in the county; but still they are both so near, so connected with Lincolnshire, and so highly interesting in themselves, that we are sure our subscribers will think we have done rightly in noticing them.

WINDSOR CASTLE

our recollection presents us with a strange confusion of magnificence), the objects that we more particularly noticed in our way through the castle. At the termination of the grand entrance, then, is the *armoury*, a spacious and richly ornamented building, containing, besides the implements of war, which its name implies it to be the depository of, several statues in armour, standing in open compartments, elevated and ranged around the sides of the building. From hence, we ascend the *grand staircase*, and looking back, some curious views of the armoury are obtained through the open compartments, we have mentioned, in which the statues are placed. Turning to the left, from the top of the staircase, we find the *Regent's gallery*, a place which, from its extraordinary splendour, so dazzles the eye, that it is difficult, if not impossible, for some little time to examine the details which make up the marvellous effect of the whole. The paintings, with their life-like tints, by so many master hands, those "books upon canvas"—the dim and shadowy marble, worked up into a fearful beauty,—and mingling with them the humbler signs of the humanity, to whose tastes they minister, viz. domestic articles of furniture, elegant trifles everywhere interspersed, and in such profusion, that they seem almost, to the enchanted and giddy vision of the spectator, to dance and thread amongst each other, all combining, do indeed seem to mark the spot as a fitting residence for one of the "magnates" of the earth. Particularly calling our attention among the pictures, are the "Morning," "Noon," and "Evening," of our delightful Gainsborough. There are also several designs in tapestry, illustrative of the history of Don Quixote, which are beautiful, even as works of art, in spite of the unfitness of the materials. Amongst the curiosities of the gallery is a chair, made from the tree, now so famous, beside which the Duke of Wellington often stood during the terrible battle of Waterloo. At the termination of this gallery, which is of great length, a view is obtained, through a door, of the *chapel*. In this chapel, over the altar table, is seen the celebrated picture, by Murillo, of the "Nativity." The chapel is lighted by an ornamented division of three windows. Near the chapel is the *billiard-room*, which contains some good pictures, principally family portraits, and a model of the original castle, as it stood before the fire, said to have been executed by some ingenious artisan with a penknife. For this curiosity, which if correct, as we were informed it is, is valuable, the family rewarded the artist by allowing him the means of a comfortable livelihood to the end of his days. From the billiard-room we pass to the *library;* the ceiling of this room, divided into massive panels, is singularly rich; but the books are, of course, the chief attraction of this room; they appear to consist of a very large and valuable collection. Passing from the library, and turning to the right, we find the suite of rooms occupied by the late lamented duchess, which have never been used since her death. Partly retracing our steps, we next traversed a long passage lined with portraits,

the ancestors of the family, and having on the right, rooms ranging along, at the termination of which is the *ball-room*. This room is very spacious. Opening from it are several suites of rooms, and among them a splendid one on the left, in which are several pictures, by Nicholas Poussin, exhibiting the Seven Sacraments; also another, called the Chinese-room, which is peculiarly beautiful. The *dining-room* next calls upon our attention; it is large, and from the effect given by large reflectors at each end, seems interminable in its length; the carved ceiling is very handsome. In a room leading from this, called the Fox Hunters' dining-room, are some good pictures, by the Rev. Mr. Peters (the artist who painted the altar-piece of Lincoln cathedral), one of them, the "Girl and Jay," is the finest production of the master we have seen. The sweet and beautiful face of the child was copied from one of the villager's children, who, we were told, is still living in the person of a poor and very old woman in a neighbouring village. The *drawing-room* is another of those scenes of splendour which we vainly endeavour to describe; finer rooms there may be, but the subdued tone which pervades this, the chastity yet exceeding beauty of design, evident on examining attentively its arrangements, impress us more forcibly than such rooms usually do. On the ceiling, in an allegorical representation, are many family portraits; the piece is modern and exceedingly good. This room also contains a portrait of the present duke, in full court dress, by G. Sanders, the same artist, we presume, who painted the most successful of the portraits of Byron, and which has been engraved in the different editions of Moore's Life. At one end of the same room is a very fine full length statue in marble of the late duchess. There are also many miniature paintings in the small panels of the walls, some of them exquisite. Amongst the articles of curiosity here shown is a casket, containing many valuable gems, particularly a gold snuff-box, presented by George IV. when regent. This casket was made and placed here in memory of the late duchess, and contains a few of her productions in flower painting. An inscription on one side simply but beautifully adverts to her virtues, and extends the feeling of grief for her death to the mere visitor. Coming back now to the top of the ball-room staircase, to the left, we enter the *picture gallery*, lighted by lantern sky-lights. There are many splendid pictures; but were we to notice even the more richly deserving alone, we should depart from the limits our book allows us. There are fine specimens of Carravagio, Rubens, Reynolds, Teniers, Carlo Dolce, and Cuyp, with many others, equally or little less deserving. Through a door on the opposite side of the picture gallery, to the one we entered by, we approach a suite of rooms called the *king's rooms*, which are fitted up in a most superb and costly manner. The Princess Victoria, and the Duchess of Kent occupied these when at Belvoir in September last. Leaving the last of these rooms we find ourselves on the top of the grand

J. N. Rhodes Del.^t^ W. Watkins Sculp.^t^

THORNTON PRIORY.

staircase, opposite the door of the regent's gallery, where we first entered, having performed a walk of the whole square of the castle.

The exterior view of the castle from a near point, but not too near, is very fine; the many towers, rising one above another, present a very gorgeous appearance; the highest of these, called the "Regent's Tower" (in commemoration of a visit from George IV., when regent), displays the royal standard when the duke is at the castle. In the grounds, about half a mile from the castle, is the MAUSOLEUM, erected by the present duke on occasion of the death of the duchess, which took place ten or eleven years ago. It is designed by Wyatt, and is a most beautiful composition. Since its erection, the bodies of several of the family have been removed to it. In descending we observe, ranged along the base of the hill, numerous inferior buildings, very extensive STABLES, &c. &c., and on one side is a pretty modern erection, called the DAIRY. From the front of the castle, one of the finest and most extensive views presents itself: the steepled spires, which in this part of the country are so common, are scattered up and down a sweetly picturesque country, and in the horizon is distinctly to be seen Lincoln cathedral. The beauty of the prospect has very probably given the castle its name, the French words *belle-voir*, expressing a fine sight, or fine view.

THORNTON ABBEY.

THE ruins of this celebrated monastery are situated about five miles from New Holland, and six from Barton, in the parish of Thornton Curtis. It stands not far from the Humber. It was founded by William, third Earl of Albemarle, about the year 1139, for the Augustine canons, who were introduced from the abbey of Kirkham. It was at first a priory only, but as it increased in number and importance, was advanced to the dignity of an abbey.

The remains now existing, show very evidently the original building must have been large and magnificent. It then consisted of an extensive quadrangle, nearly approaching to a square, surrounded by a deep ditch and high ramparts. The styles of architecture are of various kinds; some parts are of what is called the decorated kind, but more are of a later date. The gateway forms one of the three gates, assimilating very nearly to porches, which are considered the finest specimens of the decorated English style in the country. It is rich and elegantly ornamented, with rooms above, and its front ornamented with beautiful windows, of the most exquisite form and workmanship, niches, &c. Through this gateway lies the principal entrance. The gatehouse to which it belongs is nearly entire, and is said to be one of the most com-

plete pieces of ancient fortification we have remaining. It consists, as an old writer expresses it, of "a vast tower or castle, wherein all methods of gothic architecture for offence and defence are employed. A broad ditch ran along before it, over which was placed a drawbridge, connected with two low round towers placed in advance of the building. From thence there were walls on both sides, continued to the building, supporting a broad battlement, and having fourteen recessed arches, with many narrow loop-holes, the better to keep off assailants by arrows shot through them. The remains are now clothed by ivy, shrubs, &c., which, seeming at first to have eaten into its strength as though eager for its destruction, now would knit it more firmly together, appearing as it does to be to the crumbling walls their sole stay and support. The entrance through the gate was defended by an immense portcullis, the grooves it once occupied yet remain distinctly visible. The rib-work of the vaulting is very beautiful. Over the gateway is a large room, called the refectory, the ascent to which is by means of a narrow stone staircase winding up a tunnel. The refectory was the general dining apartment. It appears that there was refreshment before dinner in the refectory. Seculars used often to dine and sup with them, and very often low people, and they took advantage of meal times to receive the visits of women; these, too, used to come after dinner; and the statute, made to correct this abuse, permitted them to come with license of the abbot, or in his presence, and makes an exception with regard to noble women, as to season and time, as seems fit to the superiors. Separated from the refectory by a broad depressed arch, was a smaller room, lighted by a beautiful oriel window, and containing a piscina and two recesses. Another room there must have been above these; three very large half-length corbel figures, that supported the centre beams, still remain. The sculptor seems to have desired to impress us with a forcible idea of the weight they had to bear, by distorting their faces, and placing on the shoulders of one of them a cushion. The rooms are surrounded by corridors on all sides, pierced every here and there with arrow slits. Leaving the gatehouse, and turning to the right, the site of the abbot's gardens and the fish-ponds of the monastery may be traced. We shall next notice the remains of the CHURCH. These have lately been excavated to the foundation, by order of the proprietor, Lord Yarborough. The most interesting objects that here present themselves are a clustered column and a beautiful pointed arch; tombs are strewed about confusedly, mutilated and broken. The chapter-house was connected with the south transept. It was octagonal, and supported by massive buttresses. Part of the walls yet remain, and are filled with the most beautiful workmanship; arches, recesses, windows, all of the most exquisite character and detail.

There is an arched room, with pointed recesses for seats, adjoining the Chapter House. This has been supposed to have been the secret council chamber. Near this spot is the entrance to the

G.B. Topham Delt. W. Watkins Sculp.

GREAT GRIMSBY CHURCH.

dungeon: it is descended by a circular stone staircase. The sole light ever permitted in this miserable place, enters through a small aperture, about a foot long, and six inches wide, placed at the top of a long inclined plane, and through this (the door being seldom opened) the wretched prisoner received sustenance, light, and air. In this dungeon it is said was found, in the last century, in breaking down a portion of the walls, the skeleton of some poor being, with a table, candlestick, and book. A farm-house, standing a little distance from the Chapter House, to the south, includes the Abbot's Lodge. The principal evidences of its ancient character are some vaulted rooms, a doorway, and the soffit of a window. In the field before the college gate are some British tumuli of that class known by the name of Druid Barrows. In recalling to our imaginations the ancient residents of this then noble abbey, thinking of their modes of life, so different from the turmoil and bustle of ours, and the dark tales that have often entwined themselves round the mysteries of their existence, we are forcibly reminded of the following excellent observations. "The monastic life," says Mr. Poulson, "has seldom fairly been represented either by its friends or its foes: to the one it is all perfection, to the other all deformity. In truth, it was neither of these; but like most human institutions, compounded of both. No one who believes he possesses an immortal soul, will deny the value of seasons of retirement for religious meditation and communion with the Deity: and there may be circumstances to justify a man in devoting the declining years of an active life to the exclusive performance of these duties. But nothing can excuse the practice of binding children by irrevocable vows, or withdrawing from society those who might adorn and improve it. Not that monks were held to have been useless to society; far from it. Still less were they, as has often been alleged, exclusively devoted to luxurious enjoyment. At no period of their existence has it been true of many of them; at the period referred to, it was true of none."

GREAT GRIMSBY,

Anciently called Grimsbye, is situated on the little river Freshney, now the mouth of the Humber, about 164 miles north from London. It is a borough, returning, by the Reform Act, one member to parliament, instead of two, as formerly. There exists a tradition that the town was founded by a merchant, named Ghrime, or Gryem, originally a scullion in the kitchen of the King of Denmark, who, whilst in that humble situation, having found an exposed child and brought it up, afterwards discovered the foundling to be of the Danish blood royal. The consequence of the discovery was his having riches and honours heaped upon him, and his obtaining

the king's daughter in marriage. Camden alludes to this tradition in terms of ridicule; but one of the ancient seals of the corporation seems to bear out, in some respects, its truth. The seal represents the gigantic figure of a man holding a drawn sword in his right hand, and bearing a circular shield on his left. The word Gryem, near him, indicates that the figure represents the reputed founder of the town. On his right hand is a youth with a crown on his head, and near him the word "Hablor," and on his left is represented a female, over whose head is a royal diadem, and circling above the word "Goldeburgh." Whether true or false, there is little doubt but this Ghrime originally raised the place to a much greater degree of importance than it previously enjoyed. In the reign of Edward III. Grimsby was a considerable seaport, and at the siege of Calais, in 1346, it supplied the king with eleven ships and 120 mariners, towards his naval armament.

The town now consists of several good streets, the houses in them being well built, and its general appearance having been much improved within the last few years. It has also, in some respects recovered its commercial importance, chiefly through the spirited exertions of some of the principal landed proprietors of the neighbourhood, who raised a subscription for improving the harbour, and obtained an act of parliament incorporating them, under the title of the "Grimsby Haven Company." A wet and dry dock have been constructed, at an expense of about 70,000*l*, and many other new and very important works have been erected contiguous to the haven, and other parts. The town is likely to derive great benefit through the exertions of Captain Harris, R. N., who, after having to overcome great difficulties, erected a range of buildings for the manufacture of New Zealand flax into sail-cloth, cordage, &c.: indeed, the flax is adapted for every fabric, from the above-mentioned articles to the finest cambric. Experiments in Woolwich dock-yard have proved the superior strength and durability of this flax to every other kind, whilst it can be supplied at half the cost. Every article the company fabricate they can render water-proof, an invaluable requisite for sailors' clothing, &c. The buildings in which this and the other concerns are carried on, have a very imposing appearance. There are here the Colonial Ropery and the Metallic Ropery. This last is for the manufacture of metallic ropes for the rigging of vessels. This new article is the invention of Mr. A. Smith, engineer, of London.

There were formerly two parish churches, but that of St. Mary, which was a handsome building, and its steeple a good landmark for mariners, has been long since taken down. The remaining church, dedicated to St. James, is a spacious structure, built in the form of a cross, the tower in the centre. Originally it was of greater extent, part of the choir having fallen down about 1600. The steeple is a beautiful specimen of English pointed architecture, and appears to have suffered less from the depredation of time than the other parts of the church. The alterations it has undergone

at different periods, by no means correspond with the style of the original building. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the patronage of G. F. Heneage, Esq. Here were formerly a monastery of Grey friars, a convent of Benedictine nuns, and a priory of Augustine canons. Many ancient monuments, removed from these religious houses, are now kept in the church.

In the vicinity of the town are many of those extraordinary fountains called blow wells, which furnish a continual flow of water, rising to the surface of the ground, but never overflowing.

The Municipal Government is vested, by the Corporation Reform Act, in a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors; in all other respects it is the same as the municipal government of Lincoln, to the account of which the reader is referred.

Chapels. There are places of worship for the Wesleyan Methodists, Baptists, Primitive Methodists, and Independents.

Education. All the children of freemen may be educated for nothing, but the other children cannot enjoy this advantage except at the Sunday schools. Most of the children, however, appear to be educated.

Commerce. Grimsby is a port subordinate to Hull. Corn, coal, salt, and the produce of the countries bordering on the Baltic, constitute the principal articles of its commerce. There are here some large corn mills, breweries, &c. The flax manufactures, &c. we have previously mentioned. From the Custom-house returns we find that, in 1832, the number of vessels belonging to the foreign trade, was cleared inward 49, with tonnage 6479; and outward 2, with tonnage 116. Of those engaged coastwise, inward 27, with tonnage 1620; and outward 84, with tonnage 4310.

Local Courts. A court of Quarter Sessions is held every quarter to try offences not capital. Petty Sessions are held every Thursday. A Court Leet is held yearly for the appointment of constables and receiving presentments of nuisances and encroachments; and a Court of Requests weekly, for the recovery of debts not exceeding 5*l*. There are, or were, two other courts, the Foreign Court and the Mayor's Court, but they are fallen into disuse, or nearly so.

Representation.—Grimsby formerly returned two members to parliament, but one was taken away by the Reform Act. The number of registered electors in 1832, was 656. The present member is E. Heneage, Esq.

Fairs, &c.—There were two fairs formerly held here; they are, we believe, now both discontinued.

Market day, Friday. Population 4,225.

From the Corporation Report.

The parish of Great Grimsby contains 1,700 acres of land; the township of Clee, 1,112; and the hamlet of Willow-weelsby, 860. Total in the borough, 3,672.

POPULATION.—In 1801.....1,524
1811.....2,747
1821.....3,064
1831.....4,225 of whom 2,058 were males, and 2,167 females.

OCCUPATIONS:—

Families employed in agriculture..... 50
——————— trade and manufactures 342
——— not comprised in the above classes .. 430

The annual value, as given in the statistics, of real property, in 1815, was 5,825*l.*, and in 1833, it is stated to have been 7,418*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.*

The assessed taxes for the year ending April 5, 1833, amounted to 491*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*

The parochial assessments for the year ending March, 1831, amounted to 1,143*l.* 10*s.*

The number of houses and land valued at 10*l.* and over, is 333.

The great increase of the population, and the advancing prosperity of this borough, appear to have been mainly occasioned by the New Haven, which was completed in 1800. Before this event the income of the Corporation was extremely small, amounting to only 117*l.* 10*s.* 10½*d.* A great increase of trade has resulted from the making of the Haven, and the revenue of the Corporation has been very much increased by a large quantity of land having been let and sold for building. Trade does not, however, appear to have increased in any great degree within the last ten or fifteen years. A few years ago, the town was lighted at the expense of the Corporation:—the lighting has been discontinued. The expense of erecting pumps, making sewers, and paving the town, has been defrayed by the Corporation. The town is well supplied with water.

The wages of labour are high. The labourers employed in the shipping earning from 12*s.* to 18*s.* a week, and agricultural labourers about 12*s.* a week, except in harvest time, when of course, they earn much more. However, there are generally from twenty to thirty unemployed labourers, and sometimes a much larger number. The poor's rates are about 5*s.* in the pound on an assessment of two-thirds of the rack rent.

HORNCASTLE.

A MARKET town and parish in the soke of Horncastle, parts of Lindsey; is situate 21 miles east from Lincoln, and 134 north from London. It is considered to have been the *Bannovallum* of the Romans. Its present name is a corruption of Hyrncastre, the Saxon name from *hyrn,* an angle (alluding to the situation of the

town in an angle, formed by the confluence of the rivers Bane and Waring), and *castrum*, a fort or castle. The Roman castle here, whilst possessed by the Saxons, was demolished by Vortimer, the king of the Britons, after a victory obtained over the Saxons at Tetford. The manor and soke, at the time of the Norman survey, belonged to the king, previously to which they formed a part of the possessions of Editha, queen of Edward the Confessor. In the reign of Henry III. the manor was sold to William Mauclerke, Bishop of Carlisle, to whom that monarch granted three charters, conferring various immunities on the inhabitants of the town and soke, whereby Horncastle, from an insignificant village, became the general mart for the surrounding district: with the exception of a short interval during the reign of Edward the Sixth the manor has continued to belong to that see ever since. The soke includes, besides the town, the parishes of West Ashby, Coningsby, Haltham, Langrick Ville, Mareham le Fen, Mareham on the Hill, Moorby, Roughton, Thimbleby, Thornton le Fen, High Toynton, Low Toynton, Wilksby, and Wood Enderby.

The town occupies a valley at the foot of the wolds; it is very neat and well built. In a plan made by Dr. Stukely, in 1722, the town appeared not half the size it is now. The houses were then many of them built with clay walls and thatch roofs. The general aspect of the neighbouring lands has been much improved by their enclosure.

There is a subscription library, formed in 1790, and containing about 1000 volumes. Many of the inhabitants were formerly employed in tanning; but there are now but two tan-yards remaining. The prosperity of the town has been much increased by the construction of a canal from Horncastle to the river Bane, which was then made navigable to the Witham, and thus a junction was formed with the river Trent. Since that time considerable trade has been carried on in corn and wool, about 30,000 quarters of the former, and 3,000 packs of the latter, having been annually sent from this place to different parts of England.

The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln, rated in the king's books at 14*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*, and in the patronage of the Bishop of Carlisle. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, appears, from the few remaining portions of the original edifice, to have been erected about the time of Henry VII. It comprises a north and south aisle, continued on each side of the chancel. The aisle north of the chancel was rebuilt in 1820, and part of the aisle south of the nave in 1821. The interior is exceedingly neat, and there are several interesting monuments of the Dymoke family. The free grammar school was founded by Edward, Lord Clinton and Saye, Lord High Admiral of England, in 1562. Its average rental is about 200*l.* per annum, 80*l.* per annum is paid to a master, and 30*l.* to an usher. In addition, each boy pays two guineas a-year for instruction in writing and arithmetic. It is managed by trustees, who are a body corporate. A general dis-

pensary was opened in 1789. The poor in general derive considerable benefit from numerous benefactions.

The remains of the ancient fortress of Horncastle merely serve to exhibit its form and magnitude. It appears to have enclosed an area of about six hundred feet in length, and in breadth three hundred and fifty on the east, and three hundred on the west. A little south-westward from the town, near the union of the rivers, was one of those Roman labyrinths, called the Julian Bower. Many urns, coins, fibulæ, and other vestiges of that people have been discovered at different periods.

Chapels. The Baptists, Independents, and Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists, have each places of worship.

Education. Besides the grammar school, there are a national school for boys and girls, and a Lancasterian school, educating together about 400 children.

Local Courts. A Court of Requests is held here every fourth Thursday; its jurisdiction extends over the sokes of Bolingbroke and Horncastle, and the wapentake of Candleshoe (except the parishes of Hagnaby, Welton, Steeping-Magna, and Firsby), and for the wapentakes of Gartree, Louth Eske, Ludborough, Calceworth, Hill, and Walshcroft, the north and south divisions of the wapentake of Yarborough, such parts of the wapentake of Manley as lie east of the river Trent, and the parishes of Faldingworth, Buslingthorpe, Snarford, Friesthorpe, and Hanworth. A Court Leet is also held here.

The Fairs are one concluding on the 22d of June, the second on the 21st of August, after having continued about ten days, although the charter limits it to seven days (this is the longest horse fair in the kingdom), and the third on the 28th and 29th of October. Market day, Saturday.

LOUTH

Is a large and flourishing market town in the Wapentake of Louth Eske, in the Lindsey division. It is situated in a fertile valley, at the eastern foot of the Wolds, distant about twenty-seven miles from Lincoln, and about 150 from London. It was anciently called *Ludu*, from its proximity to the Ludd, a small rivulet formed by the confluence of two streams. The valley in which Louth is situated runs east and west, sheltered in the north and south by sloping hills of indurated chalk, whose horizontal strata are principally covered with an argillaceous soil for several inches deep. Towards the west, the rising grounds afford numerous and varied prospects. The scenery of the Wolds is highly diversified with hill and dale; and its general beauty much heightened and improved by the picturesque effect of the wild irregularity of its features. Among the few historical events relative to Louth, we find, that, in the rebellion of 1536, occasioned by the suppression of the religious houses, the inhabitants took an active part under Dr. Mackerel,

B.G. Topham, Delt. W. Watkins, Sculp.

LOUTH.

Abbot of Barlings, then better known by his assumed name of Captain Cobler. The insurrection was called "The Pilgrimage of Grace." On the banners of the insurgents were painted the image of Christ crucified, and the chalice and host, as emblems of their belief; and, we may presume, of the righteousness of the cause in which the inhabitants generally, no doubt, believed themselves to be engaged. Wherever their forces appeared the ejected monks were re-instated in the monasteries, and the inhabitants compelled to take the oath and join the army. Nor was the insurrection confined to the lower classes; the Archbishop of York, the Lords Nevil, D'Arcy, Lumley, and Latimer, and many other knights and gentlemen of inferior note. A menacing proclamation of the king's (Henry VIII.) at last created dissension in their body, and the result was, the insurgents yielding up their arms and receiving pardon for their offences, with the exception of Dr. Mackerel, the Prior of Louth, and several other ringleaders, who were executed at Tyburn for high treason.

In the year 1631 a destructive plague raged at Louth, from April to November, sweeping away, in its progres, 750 persons. In the town were anciently established three religious fraternities. King Edward VI. chartered the funds of these guilds, and granted them for the purpose of erecting and endowing a free grammar school The funds have, of late years, amounted to about 600*l.* per annum, of which half is appropriated for the head master's salary, a fourth for the usher's, and the remainder for the maintenance of twelve poor women, who reside in the almshouses. The management was vested in the former government of the town, viz., a warden and six assistants. The school is open for gratuitous classical instruction of the children of all parishioners. Another free school, on a very respectable scale, was founded, in pursuance of the will of Dr. Mapletoft, Dean of Ely, bearing date Aug. 17, 1677.

The town of Louth consists, comparatively, but of few streets; some of them being very long. The buildings are generally good. The town has an animated and bustling appearance. In Up-gate is the Mansion House, where a new and important feature has lately been presented emanating from the new corporate body: it is a room called the "Burgesse News Room," set apart for the express use of all or any persons resident in the town and neighbourhood. It is supplied, from the corporate funds, with newspapers, &c., advocating, of course, all sides in politics. These are fixed in frames of a suitable height for perusal. There is also a small, but judicious, selection of the cheaper Magazines. The room is large and beautiful, and possesses two chandaliers, pendant from the panelled ceiling. On pilasters, with ornamented capitals, many of which are ranged round the room, are mirrors: but what is of more importance, considering its purposes, a great air of comfort pervades the apartment. In different parts we perceive this excellent motto attracting our attention: "The rich and the poor meet together: the Lord is the maker of them all." We were informed the room is as yet but indifferently attended. We are sorry for it: but to the poor, the novelty of being offered, and in such a manner, the uses of so excellent an institution, must of itself be sufficient, for a time, to deter them. But this feeling will naturally wear off, and the benevolent promoters of the plan will then, we have no doubt, have the satisfaction of realising their benevolent designs. The use of this room is occasionally granted for the meetings of a Choral Society. In Mercer Row there is a very handsome, modern-built edifice, appropriated to the different purposes of a Savings Bank, a Book Club, and a Mechanics' Institute (a

branch from that of Lincoln). The room (a large one) appropriated to the purposes of the Institute, contains an excellent assortment of periodicals, and a small, but rapidly increasing, library. At one end of the room is a small collection of stuffed birds, and a most valuable piece of sculpture, viz., a bust of Sir Isaac Newton, by Roubilliac, which was formerly the property of Garrick, and was presented, with many other splendid gifts, to the Institute, by the Right Hon. C. T. D'Eynecourt, its munificent patron. In other parts of the room are cases containing fossil remains, shells, insects, minerals, coins, marine productions, &c. The Institution came into existence little more than eighteen months ago; during which time the number of members has swelled from forty to between two and three hundred. It is open from eleven to one, from three to five, and from six to ten. The Chapels of Louth are generally respectable looking buildings: the largest of them is the Wesleyan Methodists. At one end of the town is the Prison, an imposing-looking edifice, with a good front. A new Church has lately been erected in the immediate vicinity of the town. It was built by a private gentleman of Louth. It is most pleasantly situated, and has a very neat appearance. The architect was Mr. Carter, of Louth.

But we now hasten to describe the building of which Louth is justly proud. The Church, as we have said before in our description of Grantham, forms one of the three most beautiful parish churches in the county. Of these, we know not whether Louth, taken as a whole, is not the *most* beautiful. As a specimen of style it is perfect, having, we believe, no deviation from the perpendicular style of Gothic architecture; it is also free from unsightly dilapidations, which frequently destroy the appearance of our old ecclesiastical buildings. As a mass it is elegant and light; the tower is beautifully proportioned, and has two stages above the roof, that is two windows one above another, on each side, the tower is surmounted by a most elegantly tapering crocketted spire; at the four corners of the tower at the top are octagonal turrets panelled, and from these flying buttresses support the spire; these flying buttresses at a little distance have a rich effect; they are pierced, and are so ornamented and light, as to have an appearance (to make a familiar comparison) of the richest hanging lace-work; the extreme height of the tower is two hundred and eighty-eight feet.* The interior consists of a nave, aisles, and chancel. Entering through the west door the interior of the church is very fine: above, is the tower, supported by four immensely massive pillars, from which spring beautifully pointed arches; over these are the first stage of windows, seen above the roof; the view inside the tower is then terminated by a beautifully grooved ceiling; here are the font, and some ancient stalls, similar to those in cathedral choirs; from this we pass under the organ to the nave; the roof of this and of the chancel are each of massive wood, and elaborately carved

---

* We extract the following notice of an extraordinary feat from the Gentleman's Magazine, 1818, part i. p. 634. "A man of the name of Smith lately had the temerity, *after drinking about ten pints of ale*, to ascend the spire of Louth church, which is nearly 300 feet high, and tie a handkerchief round the iron which supports the weathercock; after he had remained some time upon the top stone, danced a hornpipe, and performed several antics, he descended with all the composure imaginable to the bottom of the spire, and on the point of one of the pinnacles of the tower he stood upon one leg, with his arms extended, and made his *congee* to the numerous spectators below, who witnessed this piece of presumption with horror and astonishment."

in panelling; the side aisles are filled with spacious galleries. Through a noble arch at the east end of the nave we enter the chancel, over the altar table is a picture, a representation of the descent from the cross, painted by W. Williams, 1775, and on each side two of the apostles. The pewing is excellent. The parapet at the exterior of the east end is very rich and light, and has a cross on the gable. The east window is large, and is of seven lights; two of the buttresses at the east end have niches, richly ornamented. The general body of the church is very long, having two windows on each side, ten in the clerestory, and twelve in the body of the church. The vicarage house, which stands contiguous to the south side of the church-yard, has recently been erected, after designs by Mr. Carter, a very clever artist residing in Louth. The style, which is neat and unostentatious, is admirably suited for the class of buildings to which it belongs. The remains of a small hermitage are still presented here.

There are two or three different societies in Louth. The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, the Louth General Friendly Society; and the Ladies of Louth and the neighbourhood meet occasionally at the Guildhall to contribute to a fund for the relief of poor lying-in women. A society, called the Provident Society, has been formed, chiefly by the exertions of a gentleman who is one of the assistants for the purpose of encouraging providence and fore-thought among the working classes.

About a mile eastward from Louth, at Louth Park, is the site of an abbey, which was founded about the year 1139, by Alexander, Bishop of Lincoln, who furnished it with monks of the Cisterian order from the Abbey of Fountains, in Yorkshire. Besides the munificent endowment of the founder, this establishment received numerous donations from Ralph, Earl of Chester, William de Freiston, Hugh de Scoteney, Robert de Permota, and several others, all of which were confirmed by King Henry III., in the eighth year of his reign; at which time it contained sixty-six monks, and one hundred and fifty conversi*. At the suppression of monasteries, its possessions amounted to 147*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* per annum, according to Dugdale, and 169*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*, according to Speed, and in the thirtieth year of Henry VIII. they were granted to Charles, Duke of Suffolk, and in the twelfth year of Queen Elizabeth, to Sir Henry Stanley, Knight, and Margaret, his wife. Of the buildings, which appear to have been very extensive, little more than the foundations remain.

Municipal Government.—The municipal government of Louth is vested by the Corporation Reform Act in a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen councillors. The town is divided into two wards. In all respects the information that can be given on this subject, is the same as the reader will find already presented in the description of Lincoln, to which he is referred.

Chapels.—There are five regular chapels in Louth, belonging respectively to the Roman Catholics, the Baptists, the Independents, the Wesleyans, and the Primitive Methodists. There is also a meeting house, for a new body of seceders from the Wesleyans, who take part with Dr. Warren in his contest with the main body. They intend, we believe, to build a chapel.

Education.—The number of scholars in the grammar school, a Christmas in 1833, was 25 free and 47 not free. In the free schoo (which is for education chiefly of the commercial kind) there are abou

* An inferior class, who performed the more laborious duties.

20 free boys and about 50 others; 50 of these last are boarders. The national school averages about 300 children. The methodists have a large sunday school, also the Baptists and Independents.

Commerce.—By means of a navigable cut from Louth to the river Humber, considerable business is done in the export of corn and wool to the London and Yorkshire markets, and the import of coals, stone, grocery, &c. This navigation has added greatly to the trade and importance of the town. In the carpet, rug, blanket, and worsted manufactures, originally established by the corporation, above 100 persons are regularly employed. There is a paper manufactory in the town.

Fairs. The third Monday after Easter Monday, August 5, and Old Martinmas Day.

The market days are Wednesday for fat stock, and Saturday for provisions; and there is an occasional one for sheep, being held on every Friday during the *spring* and *autumn* only.

Population, in 1831, 6927.

State and Prospects of the Town (*Vide Corporation Report.*)

The Parish of Louth contains the land stated below:—

	A.	R.	P.
Arable - - - - - -	1164	3	6
Meadow - - - - - -	527	1	22
Pasture - - - - - -	791	0	13
Covered by the town -	77	2	24
	2560	3	25

The Population was,

In 1801 - - - - - - - - - -	4,236
1811 - - - - - - - - - -	4,728
1821 - - - - - - - - - -	6,012
1831 - - - - - - - - - -	6,927, of whom

3,243 were males, and 3,684 females.

The families then employed in Agriculture, were - - -	186
Trade and Manufactures - -	657
Not comprised in the above -	625

The assessed Taxes for the years 1832-3 were 2004*l.* 11*s.* 6¾*d.* exclusive of 86*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* game duties.

The parochial assessments for years ending 5th of March, were in

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
1825 - - -	2041	16	0
1829 - - -	2509	6	0

In 1832 the gross amount of property assessed to the poor was 12,304*l.* 10*s.*

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
The poor's rate in the year 1831-2 was -	3396	4	2
Church rate - - - -	449	15	0

The town of Louth being situate in the centre of the agricultural and grazing district, has been much affected by the general depression of agriculture, which has now been going on for many years, and appears to have been aggravated in this district by unfavourable seasons. This depression is considered to have existed, almost without intermission, since the year 1826.

The poor's rates, in the year 1834, were 6*s.* in the pound on a half rental. The wages of labour appear to vary from 8*s.* to 13*s.* a week, and the average is supposed to be 12*s.*

APPENDIX.

REVENUES OF THE SEE, OF THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH, OF THE DIGNITARIES, AND OTHER SOLE CORPORATIONS, AND OF THE BENEFICED CLERGY OF LINCOLNSHIRE; WITH THE POPULATION AND VALUE OF ASSESSED PROPERTY.

The net yearly income of the Bishop, from the See is 4,542*l.*, with the prebend of Bueden, in Lincoln Cathedral, permanently annexed.

The net yearly average income of the Cathedral Church is 6,986*l.*, shared equally among the members of the corporation, consisting of the Dean, the Precentor, the Chancellor, and the sub-Dean; and each have separate residences assigned. They have each separate revenues, as will be seen below.

The net yearly average income of the four priest vicars, forming a separate corporation, one of whom is the Provost, is 115*l.*, divided equally. They have each separate residences assigned.

The net yearly average income of the Dean is 254*l.*

The net yearly average income of the sub-Dean is 217*l.*

The net yearly average income of the Precentorship, with the Prebend of Kilsby annexed, is 184*l.*

The net yearly average income of the Chancellorship, with the Prebend of Stoke annexed, is 268*l.*

The net yearly average income of the Prebends is

Asgarby	£15	Leighton Bromswold	£50
Aylesbury	62	Leighton Beaudesert	83
Bedford Minor	2	Leicester, St Margaret's	72
Biggleswade	44	Luda, or Louth	14
Brampton	40	Marston, St Lawrence	110
Caistor	31	Milton Ecclesia	41
Carlton with Dalby	9	Milton Manor with Binbrook	125
Carlton with Thurlby	12	Nassington	24
Centum Solidorum	3	North Kelsey	20
Clifton	14	Norton Episcopi	3
Corringham	22	Santæ Crusis	2
Crackpool, St Mary	2	Scamblesby with Melton Ross	30
Decum Librarum	7	Sexagenta Solidorum	3
Dunholme	19	South Scarle	13
Empingham	42	Stow in Lindsey	11
Farrendon with Balderton	23	Stow Longa	16
Gretton	26	Sutton in Marisco	13
Haydor with Walton	24	Welton Bekall	5
Ketton	26	Welton Brinkhall	5
Lafford, or New Sleaford	14	Welton Painshall	6
Langford Ecclesia	18	Welton Westhall	8
Langford Manor	91		

STATISTICS.

Benefice.	Quality.	Patron.	Impropriator.	Population 1831.	Average Net Income, not deducting for Curate's salary	Curate's Salary.	Annual value of Real Property assessed, 1815.
Addlethorpe	R	The Crown	.. .. ..	163	£ 72	£—	£3279
Ailesby	P C	T T Drake	.. .. ..	445	235	—	
Aisthorpe with	R	J Milnes	.. .. ..	89	289	—	1088
Thorp-le-Fallows	V						
Alford with	V	Bishop of Lincoln	Bishop of Lincoln	1784	122	—	3637
Rigsby	C			95			
Algarkirk with	R	B Beridge	.. .. ..	651	1310	—	6692
Fosdyke	C			401			3389
Allington, West	R	The Crown	.. .. ..	79	262	50	2498
Althorpe with	R	Ditto	.. .. ..	648	400	80	5921
Amcotts	C			359			
Alvingham with	P C	Bishop of Lincoln	Bishop of Lincoln	254	58	—	2162
Cockerington St Mary ..	P C			245			2310
Ancaster	V	J Jowett	Gtthescommutedforland	491	151	102	2866
Anderby with	R	Magdalen College, Camb	.. .. ..	217	548	120	1587
Cumberworth..	R			188			1312
Appleby	V	C Winn	.. .. ..	517	150	53	3897
Appley	P C	T T Drake	T T Drake	152	20	—*	2041
Asgarby	P C	Preb of the Cath Lincoln	Preb of the Cath Lincoln	140	34	—	946
Ashby with Tenby	R	The Crown	.. .. ..	179	310	60	1778
Ashby-de-la-Lande	V	Neville King	Neville King	178	299	—	2394
Ashby by Partney	R	Dr Fowler, Bp of Ossory	.. .. ..	140	157	50	1472
Ashby Puerorum	V	Masters of Choristers of Lincoln Cathedral	Choristers of Lincoln Cath	101	118	51	1527
Ashby West	P C	Bishop of Carlisle	Bishop of Carlisle	391	54	—	3471
Aslackby	V	Rev F Barstow	Rev F Barstow	455	453	—	4862
Asterby	R	T Southwell	.. .. ..	231	210	—	884
Aswarby	R	Sir T Whichcote	.. .. ..	113	285	—	1563
Aswardby	R	R Brackenbury	.. .. ..	80	266	—	709
[illegible]	V	C Neal	C Neal	926	54		2842

Aukborough with	V	Bishop of Lincoln and	M Constable	467	209	—	3740
Whitton	R	M Constable in turns		245			1328
Aunsby	R	Mrs H Newton	.. .. ..	84	209	60	1295
Authorpe	R	R Vyner	.. .. ..	121	166	50	1056
Bamburgh	P C	Duke of Newcastle	.. .. ..	356	37	—	2927
Bardney	V	Bishop of Lincoln	Bishop of Lincoln	1095	60	—	5295
Barholm with	V	Governors of Uppingham	Governors of Uppingham	155	147	—	1352
Stowe	V	and Oakham Schools	and Oakham Schools	25			399
Barkstone	R	Prebendary of the Cath of Salisbury	.. .. ..	430	558	—	2355
Barkwith East	R	G R Heneage	.. .. ..	187	195	50	1155
Barkwith West	R	C D Holland	.. .. ..	113	144	—	876
Barlings	P C	T T Drake & C Turnor	.. .. ..	280	55	—	1926
Barnetby-le-Wold	V	Bishop of Lincoln	Bishop of Lincoln	532	305	—	2558
Barnoldby le-Beck	R	Coll Church of Southwell	.. .. ..	232	140	50	1348
Barrowby	R	Duke of Devonshire	.. .. ..	687	1084	60	6936
Barrow-upon-Humber	V	The Crown	The Crown	1334	348	—	6742
Barton-upon-Humber	V	— Uppleby	— Uppleby	3345	390	130	12354
Bassingham	R	Corp Christi Coll Oxford	.. .. ..	704	483	123	3946
Bassingthorpe with Westby	V	Lord Huntingtower	.. .. ..	124	191	—	2699
Baston	V	The Crown	Brown's Hospital, Stamford	709	231	—	4401
Beckingham with	R			400			3512
Fenton and	C	R Moody	.. .. ..	102	697	30	1682
Stragglethorpe	P C			100			879
Beesby	R	The Crown	.. .. ..	159	207	50	1684
Belleau with Aby	R	Ld Willoughby D'Eresby	.. .. ..	378	300	81	2340
Belshford	R	The Crown	.. .. ..	517	425	110	2399
Belton	R	Earl Brownlow	.. .. ..	160	430	—	2693
Bennington	R	Earl of Ripon	.. .. ..	500	805	—	3213
Bennington, Long, with	V	The Crown	The Crown	982	463	66	6049
Foston	C			450			2872
Bennyworth	R	G R Heneage	.. .. ..	373	506	—	2735
Beskerthorpe or Biscathorpe	R	The Crown	.. .. ..	45	180	50	964
Bicker	V	Dean & Chapt of Lincoln	Dean & Chapt of Lincoln	645	560	77	6550
Bigby	R	R E Elwes	.. .. ..	190	708	—	4810
Billingborough	V	Earl Fortescue	Earl Fortescue	861	237	—	5800
Billinghay	V	Earl Fitzwilliam	.. .. ..	1787	230	134	8898
Bilsby	V	J Mason	Caistor Grammar School	453	123	—	2886

* No church or chapel attached to this benefice.

Benefice.	Quality.	Patron.	Impropriator.	Population 1831.	Average Net Income, not deducting for Curate's salary	Curate's Salary.	Annual value of Real Property assessed, 1815.
Binbrook, St Gabriel	V	Prebendary of the Cath of Lincoln	Prebendary of the Cath of Lincoln	550	£ 75	£40*	£5672
Binbrook, St Mary	R	The Crown	.. .. ..	414	291	70	
Bitchfield	V	Bishop of Lincoln	Bishop of Lincoln	135	134	—	2385
Blankney	R	C Chaplin	.. .. ..	543	752	—	4811
Bloxholme with	R	Mrs L Manners	.. .. ..	76	245	—	1355
Digby	V			319			2211
Blyborough	R	The Crown	.. .. ..	198	519	100	2935
Blyton	V	Earl of Scarborough	Earl of Scarborough	551	399	90	4946
Bolingbroke with	R	C Bosanquet	.. .. ..	725	373	137	2950
Hareby	R			81			879
Bonby	V	Lord Yarborough	Lord Yarborough	338	233	100	2535
Boothby Graffoe	R	J Fullerton	.. .. ..	173	638	60	2876
Boothby Pagnell	R	J Litchford	.. .. ..	116	376	—	1598
Boston	V	Corporation of Boston	Corporation of Boston	11240	360	—	30423
Boston Chapel	P C	Trustees	.. .. ..	no district	100	100	
Boultham	R	Trustees of the late Rev Ellison	.. .. ..	79	126	50	4047
Bourn	V	Hon W Cavendish	Hon W Cavendish	2589	320	70	10139
Braceborough	R	The Crown	.. .. ..	219	195	50	1682
Bracebridge	V	Trustees of Incumbent	Anne Gibbeson and W Colegrave	158	205	—	
Bradley	R	Sir J Netthorpe	.. .. ..	91	151	50	1298
Branston	R	P Curtois	.. .. ..	857	677	—	
Brant Broughton	R	Sir R Sutton	.. .. ..	627	560	—	4973
Bratoft	R	The Crown	.. .. ..	201	255	—	1867
Brattleby	R	Baliol College, Oxford	.. .. ..	154	260	50	1414
Brauncewell with	R		.. .. ..	100			1879
Dunsby and	R	Marquis of Bristol	S Hazlewood	172	715	—	3518
Anwick	V		.. .. ..	300			2084
Brigsley	R	Coll Church of Southwell	.. .. ..	108	55	35	953
Brinkhill	R	R Cracroft	.. .. ..	116	137	—	1109
Brocklesby	R	Lord Yarborough	.. .. ..	261	287	76	
Broughton	R	E A Stephens	.. .. ..	915	824	—	5409

Bucknall	R	Lord Monson	.. .. ..	276	231	—	2429
Burgh with	V	Bishop of Lincoln	Bishop of Lincoln	904	97	—	7147
Winthorpe	V			283			3627
Burgh-on-Bain	V	G Lister	G Lister	131	133	—	2729
Burton Coggles	R	The Crown	.. .. ..	246	664	100	3663
Burton by Lincoln	R	Lord Monson	.. .. ..	165	419	102	2708
Burton Pedwardine	V	H Handley	H Handley	106	339	—	2100
Burwell with	V	M B Lister	M B Lister	200			2575
Walmsgate	C			70	51	—	796
Buslingthorpe	R	Govs of the Charter-house	.. .. ..	50	244	50	1037
Butterwick, West, in Owston ..	P C	V Owston	.. .. ..	800	80	80	3170
Bytham, Little, with	R	Bishop, and Dean and Chapter of Lincoln, alternately	.. .. ..	237			
Castle Bytham and	V			597	610	149	7323
Holywell	C			132			
Cabourn	V	Lord Yarborough	Lord Yarborough	155	150	50	545
Caduey with Housham	V	Ditto	Ditto	285	230	—	4378
Cainby	R	Sir C Monck	.. .. ..	176	117	50	1680
Caistor with	V	Prebendary of the Cath of Lincoln	.. .. ..	1525			4963
Houghton and	C				215	80	
Clixby	C			46			1253
Calcethorpe	R	W Briscoe	.. .. ..	72	16	—†	904
Calkwell	V	Lord Yarborough	Lord Yarborough	44	46	—	621
Cammeringham	V	Lord Monson	Lord Monson	136	140	50	1737
Candlesby	R	Magdalen Coll, Oxford	.. .. ..	216	200	—	1370
Canwick	V	Mercer's Co, London	Mercer's Co, London	201	231	—	
Careby	R	General Reynardson	.. .. ..	67	284	—	1742
Carlby	R	Marquis of Exeter and Sir J Smith	.. .. ..	206	195	—	1333
Carlton Castle	R	J Foster	.. .. ..	53	69	100 for this & Carlton Little	3082
Carlton, Great	V	Dean and Chapter of Lincoln	Vicarage endowed with great tithes	280	371	92	
Carlton, Little	R	J Foster	.. .. ..	122	150	see Carlton Cas	1061
Carlton le-Moorland	V	Lord Middleton	Lord Middleton	328	90	51	3524
Carlton, North	P C	Prebendary of the Cath of Lincoln	Prebendary of the Cath of Lincoln	180	35	40	1704

* Church dilapidated. † No Church.

Benefice.	Curate's Salary.	Patron.	Impropriator.	Population 1831.	Average Net Income, not deducting for Curate's salary	Quality.	Annual value of Real Property assessed, 1815.
Carlton-Scroop	R	Earl Brownlow, P Langton, and G White in turns	.. .. ..	200	£ 386	£ —	£ 2225
Carlton, South	P C	Lord Monson	Lord Monson	204	56	42	1971
Carrington	P C	Trustees	.. .. ..	600	86	—	5869
Cawthorpe, Little	V	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	137	69	—	236
Caythorpe with Frieston	R	Devisees of the late Mary Pochin	.. .. ..	720	976	—	6366
Chapel Hill in Swineshead	P C	Vicar of Swineshead	.. .. ..	200	47	—	
Claxby with	R	R Atkinson, Sen	.. .. ..	170	844	—	
Normanby	R			122			
Claxby Pluckacre	R	H Dymoke	.. .. ..	25	70*	—	1250
Claypole, North Mediety	R	J P Plumptre	.. .. ..	293	389	—	4323
Claypole, South Mediety	R	Ditto	.. .. ..	292	348	51	
Clee	V	Bishop of Lincoln	.. .. ..	550	93	53	1514
Coates	V	Sir J Ramsden	Sir J Ramsden	41	50	—	1033
Coates, Great	R	Sir R Sutton	.. .. ..	235	580	80	4130
Coates, Little	V	Trinity College, Camb	— Angerstein	47	120	50	1386
Coates, North	R	The Crown	.. .. ..	215	382	75	2233
Cockerington St Leonard	V	Bishop of Lincoln	Dean and Chap of Lincoln	214	163	—	2896
Coleby	V	Oriel College, Oxford	.. .. ..	415	126	—	3921
Colsterworth	R	H Mirehouse	.. .. ..	649	585	120	2309
Coningsby	R	Sir G Heathcote	.. .. ..	1773	644	157	6541
Conisholme	R	Earl of Ripon	.. .. ..	170	251	51	1542
Corringham	V	Prebendary of the Cath of Lincoln	Prebendary of the Cath of Lincoln	539	200	90	6388
Covenham, St Bartholomew ..	R	C D Holland	.. .. ..	222	287	50	1424
Covenham, St Mary	R	The Crown	.. .. ..	163	197	—	1032
Cowbit	P C	Feoffees,	.. .. ..	556	460	102	2668
Cranwell	V	Bishop of Lincoln	Sir J Thorold	221	199	52	1801
Creeton	R	The Crown	.. .. ..	66	161	50	991
Croft	V	Lord Monson	Lord Monson	546	388	—	9156
Crowland	R	J Whitsed and the Marq of Exeter, alternately	.. .. ..	2218	115	—	17399
Crowle	V	G Egremont	R S Johnson	2113	777	90	8320
Croxby	R	The Crown	.. .. ..	73	120	—	905

Croxton	R	Ditto	.. .. ..	121	358	65	1420
Cuxwold	R	H Thorold	.. .. ..	79	306	80	865
Dalby	P C	Lord Monson	Preb of Lincoln Cath	98	79	—	1835
Deeping, St James	V	Sir T Whichcote	Sir T Whichcote	1587	191	150	8413
Deeping, Market	R	The Crown	.. .. ..	1091	579	—	4304
Deeping, West	R	Ditto	.. .. ..	301	373	100	1535
Dembleby	R	T R Buckworth	.. .. ..	66	212	44	1130
Denton	R	Preb of Salisbury Cath	.. .. ..	553	756	126	3937
Doddington	R	Col Jarvis	.. .. ..	222	180	50	2326
Donington	V	J Wilson	T B Reynardson	1759	126	—	11384
Donington-on-Bain	R	Lord Monson	.. .. ..	300	173	—	1539
Dorrington	V	Sir G Heathcote	— Thacker & — Todkill	370	94	50	1846
Dowsby	R	K Foster	.. .. ..	230	424	—	3334
Dunkolme with	V	Prebendary of the Cath	Prebendary of the Cath	237	98	41	2027
St John, Newport	V	of Lincoln	of Lincoln	216			
Dunsby	R	Gov of the Charter House	.. .. ..	172	189	50	3518
Dunston	V	Bishop of Lincoln	.. .. ..	423	151	—	2647
Eagle	V	Sir W Ingleby, Bart	Sir W Ingleby, Bart	477	100	50	1219
Edenham	Don C	Ld Willoughby D'Eresby	Ld Willoughby D'Eresby	777	52	—	8217
Edlington	V	The Crown	Uppingham Gram School	218	263	60	2877
Elkington, North	V	W Smyth	W Smyth	100	164	—	967
Elkington, South	V	Ditto	Ditto	271	206	81	2869
Elsham	V	T G Corbett	T G Corbett	430	46	—	5237
Enderby Bag	R	W B Burton	.. .. ..	115	92	—	1278
Enderby Mavis	R	W Morley	.. .. ..	203	350	51	
Enderby Wood	P C	Bishop of Carlisle	M D R Langdale	190	56	—	1044
Epworth	R	The Crown	.. .. ..	1755	925	105	8312
Evedon	R	Earl of Winchelsea	.. .. ..	78	163	40	1503
Ewerby	V	The Crown	Earl of Winchelsea	345	67	—	3280
Faldingworth	R	Earl Brownlow	.. .. ..	296	330	—	2397
Falkingham with	R	Sir G Heathcote	.. .. ..	744	511	123	3632
Laughton	V						
Farlesthorpe	V	Mrs I Kipling	Mrs I Kipling	107	64	—	693
Ferriby, South	R	Bishop of Lincoln	.. .. ..	500	192	70	2600
Fillingham	R	Baliol College, Oxford	.. .. ..	308	437	—	2965
Firsby with	R	J Walls	J Maddison	144	242	100	916
Steeping, Great	V			281			1817
Fishtoft	R	F Thirkill	.. .. ..	484	668	100	8871
Fiskerton	R	Dean & Chap of Peterbro'	.. .. ..	230	447	101	2880

* No church.

Benefice.	Quality.	Patron.	Impropriator.	Population 1831.	Average Net Income, not deducting for Curate's salary	Curate's Salary.	Annual value of Real Property assessed, 1815.
Fleet	R	R Dods	.. .. ..	793	£1057	£150	£7193
Flixborough with	R	Sir R Sheffield		210	725	—	1328
Burton-on-Stather	V		Sir R Sheffield	760			5408
Fotherby	V	The Crown	D Allenby	207	122	—	1335
Frampton	V	C K Tunnard	C K Tunnard	706	109	75 for this and Swineshead.	8657
Freiston with	V	J Glover	— Fladgate	1089	380	—	8422
Butterwick	V			504			3170
Friesthorpe	R	Dean and Chap of Linc	.. .. ..	46	114	50	599
Friskney	V	J Booth	W H Booth	1442	518	—	8322
Frith-Ville Ex. Par.	P C	Trustees	.. .. ..	500	82	—	
Frodingham	V	C Winn	C Winn	609	222	102	2588
Fulstow	V	The Crown	.. .. ..	400	159	—	2466
Gainsborough	V	Bishop of Lincoln	Bishop of Lincoln	7750	529	225	23180
Gate Burton	R	W Hutton	.. .. ..	101	88	—	
Gautby	R	The Crown	.. .. ..	109	77	—	1526
Gayton-le-Marsh	R	Ditto	.. .. ..	306	450	82	3031
Gayton-le-Wolds	R	Ditto	.. .. ..	120	156	50	1495
Gedney	S R	Ditto	.. .. ..	1862	783	—	16297
Gedney	V	Ditto	.. .. ..	1491	667	150	
Gedney Hill	P C	Feoffees	.. .. ..	371	102	—	
Gidding Steeple	R	J Heathcote	.. .. ..	86	199	70	
Glentham	V	Dean and Chap of Linc	Dean and Chap of Linc	399	90	48	3122
Glentworth	V	Earl of Scarborough	Earl of Scarborough	298	307	61	3980
Golceby	V	M B Lister	M B Lister	250	136	50	934
Goltho with Bullington	Don C	C Mainwaring	C Mainwaring	143		—	1374
Gosberton	V	Dean and Chap of Linc	S Everard	1951	130	80	14878
Goxhill	V	The Crown	Land allotted lieu of tithes	796	116	55	6638
Grainsby	R	T Sands	.. .. ..	116	285	65	1221
Grainthorpe	P C	Magdalen Coll, Oxford	Magdalen Coll, Oxford	517	115	—	5242
Grantham with	V	Preb of the Cath of Sarum	Preb of the Cath of Sarum	7427			21424
Gonerby	V	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	916	1006	294	
Londonthorpe and	V	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	187			
Brenchy	V	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	[illegible]			

Grassby	V	S Turner	M Burkinshaw	458	200	—	1117
Grayingham	R	Sir J Thorold	.. .. ..	137	450	—	1879
Greetham	R	Bishop of Lincoln	.. .. ..	152	275	50	1221
Greetwell	P C	Dean and Chap Lincoln	Dean and Chap of Lincoln	42	52	40	1800
Gretford, with	R	The Crown	.. .. ..	227	525	93	3520
Wilsthorpe	C		.. .. ..	69			
Grimoldby	R	T F Heneage	One half of the great tithes belong to J. Byron, the other half to the Incumbent	311	144	54	1704
Grimsby, Great	V	G R Heneage	G R Heneage	4225	532	170	5825
Grimsby, Little	V	Lord F Beauclerk	Lord F Beauclerk	52	78	50	
Gunby	R	Duke of Rutland	.. .. ..	75	170	50	1157
Haceby	R	Earl Brownlow and Sir W Welby	.. .. ..	66	226	—	1039
Hackthorne	V	R Cracroft	C Mainwaring	244	139	50	2614
Hagnaby	P C	T Coltman	T Coltman	71	82	50	1140
Hagworthingham	R	Bishop of Ely	.. .. ..	597	536	150	3518
Hainton	V	Dean and Chap of Lincoln	Dean and Chap of Lincoln	268	240	50	2447
Hale, Great	V	The Crown	Lands in lieu of great tithes	1048	186	83	7902
Halton Holgate	R	Ld Willoughby D'Eresby	.. .. ..	520	352	—	2446
Halton, West, with Gunhouse ..	R	Bishop of Norwich	.. .. ..	278	886	150	3216
Halton, East	V	Lord Yarborough	Lord Yarborough	515	161	40	2846
Hammeringham	R	J Coltman and T Coltman	.. .. ..	194	216	5	864
Hannah	P C	J Grant	.. .. ..	106	96	50	
Hanworth, Cold	R	R Cracroft	.. .. ..	58	139	50	966
Harlaxton	R	Preb of Cath Salisbury	.. .. ..	297	760	100	3772
Harmston	V	B Thorold and Mrs A E Thorold	B Thorold and Mrs A E Thorold	405	108	—	3896
Harpswell	Don C	Whichcote family	.. .. ..	73	41	41	2238
Harrington	R	R Cracroft	.. .. ..	70	240	—	1612
Hatcliffe	R	Col Church of Southwell	.. .. ..	98	280	45	1435
Hatton	R	Trustees of H W Sibthorpe, deceased	.. .. ..	165	227	80	1774
Haugh Ex. Par.	P C	Miss Horsefalls	Miss Horsefalls	9	72	—	
Haugham	R	C. Chaplin	.. .. ..	90	151	60	834
Hawerby	R	Col Church of Southwell	.. .. ..	66	280	70	1653
Haxey	V	Archbishop of York	Archbishop of York	1868	550	77	10949

Benefice.	Quality.	Patron.	Impropriator.	Population 1831.	Average Net Income, not deducting for Curate's salary	Curate's Salary.	Annual value of Real Property assessed, 1815.
Healing	R	Landowners in the parish	.. .. ..	93	250	—	1395
Heapham	R	Sir W A Ingleby	.. .. ..	112	201	51	1215
Heckington	V	H B Benson	Sir S Scott and others	1480	203	—	6563
Helpringham	V	T Mitchinson	S J Baxter and others	750	149	—	3990
Hemingby	R	King's Col, Cambridge	.. .. :	367	355	71	1897
Hemswell	P C	Corportion of Lincoln	Corporation of Lincoln	347	63	46	2637
Heydour with	V	Mrs H Newton	Mrs H Newton	500	410	140	2885
Kelby	C						
Hickham, North	P C	Bishop of Lincoln	.. .. ..	317	208	50*	1866
Hickham, South	R	The Crown	.. .. ..	116	340	61	1918
Hilbaldstow	V	Sub-dean of Lincoln and M D Dalison, alternately	Land allotted to Vicar in lieu of all tithes	632	328	93	
Hogsthorpe	V	Bishop of Lincoln	Bishop of Lincoln	698	95	53	4433
Holbeach	V	Ditto	Ditto	3890	702	150	25115
Holland Fen	P C	B Beridge	.. .. ..	1600	80	—	
Holton in Bickering	R	C Turnor	.. .. ..	153	334	—	2360
Holton-le-Clay	V	The Crown	Earl Scarborough	207	92	50	1491
Honington	V	Sir T H Apreece	Sir T H Apreece	170	214	—	2332
Horbling	V	Bishop of Lincoln	Bishop of Lincoln	559	271	82	4978
Horkstow	V	Lord Yarborough	Lord Yarborough	338	201	120	2291
Horncastle	V	Bishop of Carlisle	Bishop of Carlisle	3988	612	—	9896
Horsington	R	Mag Col, Oxford	.. .. ..	321	222	70	2218
Hough-on-the-Hill with	V	The Crown	Earl Brownlow	565	99	—	4567
Brandon	C						
Hougham with	R	Sir J Thorold	.. .. ..	304	559	—	3479
Marston	R			419			3463
Houghton Conquest	R	St John's Col, Cambridge	.. .. ..	796	599	—	
Howell	R	H Machin and others	.. .. ..	84	124	50	1231
Humberston	V	Lord Carrington	Bishop of Lincoln	276	63	—	2926
Hundleby	V	Ld Willoughby D'Eresby	.. .. ..	420	118	—	1910
Huttoft	V	The Crown	.. .. ..	470	81	—	4131
Immingham	V	Lord Yarborough, Sir W A Ingleby and J Hudson	Lord Yarborough, Sir W A Ingleby and J Hudson	199	105	—	3098
Ingham	V	Col Neville	Col Neville	361	50	—	2352
Ingoldmells	R	Heir of — Hutton	.. .. ..	155	73	51	1857

Ingoldsby	R	Christ's Col, Cambridge	.. .. ..	345	338	—	2245
Irby-upon-Humber	R	Lord Yarborough and Haigh, alternately	.. .. ..	263	251	74	1844
Irby in the Marsh	P C	Dean and Chap of Linc	.. .. ..	96	83	50	734
Irnham with	R	Lady E Clifford	.. .. ..	348	608	—	3667
Corby	V		Lady E Clifford	654			2216
Keal, East	R	J Spence	.. .. ..	357	495	—	2868
Keal, West	R	R. Cracroft	.. .. ..	484	463	—	2985
Keddington	V	Sir W E Welby	.. .. ..	172	77	51	1129
Keetby	V	Lord Yarborough	Lord Yarborough	630	60	42	1977
Kelsey, North	V	J H B Mountain	J H B Mountain	648	220	—	5826
Kelsey, South	R	The Crown and G Skipworth, alternately	.. .. ..	632	687	142	4788
Kelsterne	V	J E Denison	J E Denison	200	150	50	2036
Kettlethorpe	R	Sir W A Ingleby	.. .. ..	308	569	100	4118
Killingholme with	V	Lord Yarborough	Lord Yarborough	480	285	80	3527
Haburgh	V			313			1289
Kingerby	V	J Young	J Young	95	287	—	2163
Kirby-on-Bain	R	The Crown	.. .. ..	596	653	—	3873
Kirby Mallory with	R	Lady Byron	.. .. ..	280	504	90 fm incumb, & 10 under will	2524
Earl Shilton	C			2017			2753
Kirby Underwood	R	Bishop of Lincoln	.. .. ..	167	170	60	1124
Kirkstead	Don	R Ellison	.. .. ..	175	40	30	1092
Kirmington	V	Lord Yarborough	Lord Yarborough	310	138	—	1714
Kirmond	V	C Turnor	C Turnor	74	129	50	1460
Kirton in Holland	V	Mercers' Comp, London	Mercers' Comp, London	1763	304	98	14411
Kirton in Lindsey	V	Sub-dean of Lincoln	Sub-dean of Lincoln	1480	249	105	6287
Knaith	Don C	H Hutton	.. .. ..	63	40	—	789
Kyme, South	P C	Sir A Hume	.. .. ..	322	99	—	3885
Laceby	R	J Fardell	.. .. ..	616	474	100	2762
Langriville in Wildmore Fen ..	P C	Trustees	.. .. ..	350	91	—	3693
Langtoft	V	Sir G Heathcote	Heirs of the late R Parker	6[illegible]6	288	—	3475
Langton by Horncastle	R	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	105	184	—	654
Langton by Partney	R	J S Langton	.. .. ..	230	277	—	1960
Langton by Wragby	V	Earl Manvers and C Turnor, alternately	Earl Manvers and C Turnor, alternately	206	319	50	3432
Laughton	V	Marchioness of Hertford	Marchioness of Hertford	441	159	72	3363

* No church.

Benefice.	Quality.	Patron.	Impropriator.	Population 1831.	Average Net Income, not deducting for Curate's salary	Curate's Salary.	Annual value of Real Property assessed, 1815.
Lavington	V	Sir G Heathcote	Vicarage partly endowed with greattithes, remainder to Sir G Heathcote	350	£ 514	£81	£4930
Lea	R	Sir C J Anderson	.. .. ..	150	150	60	2527
Leadenham	R	T Brown	.. .. ..	556	700	—	6336
Leake	V	Govs of Oakham and Uppingham F Gram School	Govs of Oakham and Uppingham F Gram School	1744	171	—	11503
Legbourn	P C	R Powley	H R Allenby	436	84	72	2175
Legsby	V	Sir J Nelthorpe	Sir J Nelthorpe	236	104	50	1934
Lessingham	R	Sir J Thorold	.. .. ..	358	924	60	4096
Leverton	R	The Crown and Executor of the late Incumbent, alternately	.. .. ..	631	759	104	5953
Limber Magna	V	The Crown	Lord Yarborough	451	623	—	4503
Lincoln, City and Liberty of ..	..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..				
Benedict, St	P C	Preb of the Cath, Lincoln	.. .. ..	654	90	—	
Botolph, St	P C	Ditto	Preb of the Cath, Lincoln	614	116	53	
Mark, St	P C	Prec of the Cath, Lincoln	Prec of the Cath, Lincoln	450	80		
Martin, St	V	Preb of the Cath, Lincoln	.. .. ..	1942	138	40	
Mary Magdalen, St	R	Dean and Chap of Lincoln	.. .. ..	646	120	—	
Mary, St, le Wigford ..	V	Preb of the Cath, Lincoln	.. .. ..	702	115	55	
Michael, St, on the Mount ..	P C	Prec of the Cath, Lincoln	.. .. ..	843	116	58	
Nicholas, St, (in Newport) ..	V	Dean and Chap of Lincoln	Dean and Chap of Lincoln	442	89*		
Paul, St, in the Bail ..	R	Archdeacon of Lincoln	.. .. ..	447	68	44	
Peter, St, at Arches	R	The Crown	.. .. ..	534	59†		
Peter, St, in Eastgate with ..	P C	The Prec and a Preb of	.. .. ..	404	147	84	
St Margaret's	P C	Linc Cath, alternately		359			
Peter, St,-at-Gowts	P C	Prec of the Cath, Lincoln	.. .. ..	661	94	53	
Swithin, St	P C	Prec of the Cath, Lincoln	Dean and Chap, Lincoln	2202	108		
Waddington	..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	768			
House of Industry, Ex. Par ..	..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	101			
Linwood	R	Lady W Gordon	.. .. ..	169	420	80	1818
Lissington	V	Dean and Chap of York	Dean and Chap of York	150	365	—	1575
Londonthorpe	..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	187	—	—	2323
Louth	V	Preb of the Cath. Lincoln	Preb of the Cath. Lincoln	6927	300	100	16497

Louth Park, Ex. Par.	..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	49	—	—	1264
Ludborough	R	R. Thorold	.. .. ..	320	388	—	1878
Luddington	R & V	J Lister	.. .. ..	924	382	—	7658
Ludford Magna	V	G R Heneage	G R Heneage	322	189	—	2989
Ludford Parva	S R	A Boucherett	.. .. ..	194	119	15‡	
Lusby	R	Mrs Brockenbury	.. .. ..	140	200	—	1289
Mablethorpe, St Mary with	R	T E Cooper	.. .. ..	200	301	81	4162
Stane	R						
Maltby-in-the-Marsh	R	— Allott	.. .. ..	209	256	—	1468
Manby	R	Rev J Mounsey	.. .. ..	207	482	65	1719
Manton	R	— Dalison	.. .. ..	150	252	76	2815
Mareham-le-Fen	R	Bishop of Carlisle	.. .. ..	625	355	—	2182
Mareham-on-the-Hill	P C	Ditto	Bishop of Carlisle	193	63	—	1731
Margaret, St (in the Close)	..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	267			
Markby	P C	P. Massingberd	P Massingberd	94	72	—	1166
Market Stainton	Don C	Representatives of the late J Loft	.. .. ..	132	66		1185
Marsh Chapel	P C	J G Floyer	J G Floyer	477	90	—	4237
Marston	..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	419	—	—	3463
Martin	R	J E Oldham and —Slater, alternately	.. .. ..	60	144	50	1096
Marton	V	Bishop of Lincoln	Mrs Mills	496	115	—	1545
Mavis Enderby	..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	203			
Mary Magdalen, St (in the Bayle)	.	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	457			
Melton Ross	P C	Preb of the Cath, Lincoln	Dean and Chap, Lincoln	144	62	—	1643
Messingham with	V	Bishop of Linc and Dean	Bishop of Linc and Dean	1253	598	220	6066
Bottesford	V	and Chap, alternately	and Chap, alternately	850			2188
Metheringham	V	Marquess of Bristol	Sleaford Hospital	880	300	—	4253
Midville Ex. Par.	C	Trustees	.. .. ..	162	81	—	4111
Miningsby	R	The Crown	.. .. ..	350	377	80	1360
Minting	V	St John's Col, Cambridge	Vicarage endowed with the great tithes	301	437	65	2556
Moreby	R	Bishop of Carlisle	.. .. ..	300	140	51	819
Morton with	V	Bishop of Lincoln	Bishop of Lincoln	842	280	—	3578
Hacconby	V			379			2966
Moulton	V	Rev M Johnson	Rev. M. Johnson	1850	456	110	12580
Moulton Chapel	P C	Ditto	.. .. ..	—	68	35§	
Muckton	R	W B Lister	.. .. ..	141	108	50	1386

* No church. † The return was thus made to parliament, but there is now an additional donative annual income from the corporation of Lincoln.
‡ Paid to the Vicar of Ludford Magna for acting as curate in the performance of occasional duties. § No district.

Benefice.	Quality.	Patron.	Impropriator.	Population 1831.	Average Net Income, not deducting for Curate's salary	Curate's Salary.	Annual value of Real Property assessed, 1815.
Mumby	V	Bishop of Lincoln	.. .. ..	401	£ 188	£ 60	£4418
Mumby Chapel	P C	Vicar of Mumby	.. .. ..	218	43	—	
Navenby	R	Christ's Col, Cambridge	.. .. ..	778	588	141	3574
Nettleham *	P C	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	714		60	5766
Nettleton	R	S Turner	.. .. ..	325	375	—	2804
Newton	R	Sir W E Welby	.. .. ..	190	308	50	
Newton (by Toft)	R	Lieut Gen Wilkinson	.. .. ..	84	60	50	
Newton-upon-Trent	V	Dowager Lady Kinloch and Mrs Minster	Bishop of Lincoln	325	155	—	2539
Newton-le-Wold	R	Bishop of Durham	.. .. ..	176	400	60	1881
Nocton	V	Hon G Hobart	Hon G Hobart	286	560	70	5946
Normanby-by-Spittal	V	Dean and Chap, Lincoln	Dean and Chap, Lincoln	430	88	45	1782
Normanby-on-the-Wold	..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	122			
Normanton	V	Marquess of Bristol	.. .. ..	204	104	50	2295
North Holme	..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	104			80
Northorpe	V	Bishop of Lincoln	Bishop of Lincoln	164	48	—	1545
Norton, Bishop's	V	Preb of the Cath, Lincoln	Preb of the Cath, Lincoln	426	185	73	3449
Norton Disney	V	Sir T Clarges	Sir T Clarges	203	172	—	2447
Orby	V	Bishop of Lincoln	Bishop of Lincoln	287	160	52	2347
Ormsby, South, with	R		.. .. ..	259	718	60	3879
Ketsby	R	C B Massingberd	C B Massingberd				
Calceby and	V		.. .. ..	54			857
Driby	R		.. .. ..	82			1643
Ormsby, Nun	V	Misses Ansell	Misses Ansell	121	87	—	820
Osbournby	V	.. .. ..	M A Barham	522	234	—	2186
Osgodby-with-Kiby	..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	350		—	1318
Owersby with	V	Lord Monson	Lord Monson	407	373	124	4072
Kirkby Osgarby	V			341			1318
Owersby, South	..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	110			
Owmby	R	The Crown	.. .. ..	290	233	50	1476
Owston	V	Archbishop of York	Archbishop of York	1409	155	—	10606
Oxcomb	R	B Grant	.. .. ..	26	125	40	982
Panton	R	C Turnor	.. .. ..	93	289	—	2248
Partney	R	Ld Willoughby D'Eresby	.. .. ..	389	211	—	1987
Paul, St, in the Bail	..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	447			

Pickworth	..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	187	..	—	1615
Pilham	R	The Crown	.. .. ..	96	200	—	1207
Pinchbeck	V	J Wayet	Emanuel Col, Cambridge	2391	840	150	13078
Ponton, Great	R	Preb of the Cath, Salisbury	.. .. ..	446	463	102	2432
Ponton, Little	R	— Dowsdeswell	.. .. ..	200	336	—	2763
Potter Hanworth	R	The Crown	.. .. ..	402	665	—	3127
Quadring	..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	858	..	—	5754
Quarrington	R	Marquess of Bristol	.. .. ..	446	287	70	1927
Raithby	R	The Crown	.. .. ..	175	301	50	
Raithby with	R	C Chaplin	.. .. ..	132	432	60	
Hallington	V		C Chaplin	75			795
Ranby	V	Alice Otter	Alice Otter	140	86	—	1255
Ranceby	V	Sir J Thorold	Marq of Bristol and others	565	165	—	4407
Rand with Fulnetby	R	W Wylde and J Hall	.. .. ..	124	402	—	2879
Rasen, West	R	W Cooper	.. .. ..	252	543	—	3416
Rasen-Market	V	The Crown	Lord Yarborough and others, in trust	1428	223	105	2460
Rasen, Middle, Drax	V	Earl Brownlow	C Darnell and others	300	170	25	3405
Rasen, Middle, Tupholme	V	Bishop of Lincoln	Bishop of Lincoln	300	89	—	
Rauceby, North	..	Bishop of Lincoln	Bishop of Lincoln	262	—	—	2544
Rauceby, South	..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	255	—	—	1863
Ravendale, East	V	Trinity Col, Cambridge	Trinity Col, Cambridge	78	58	—	1294
Ravendale, West	P C	Col Church of Southwell	Col Church of Southwell	26	28†		
Redbourne	V	Duke of St Albans	.. .. ..	300	119	—	4345
Reithby	..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	175	—	—	1498
Repham	V	Mercers' Comp, London	Mercer's Comp, London	295	176	—	2349
Reresby	R	Rev N Morgan	.. .. ..	503	645	—	
Reston, North	V	Trus of the late G Jackson	Trus of the late G Jackson	35	209	50	895
Reston, South	R	The Crown	.. .. ..	139	110	—	757
Revesby	C	C N L'Oste	.. .. ..	640	77	—	6087
Riby	V	W E Tomline	W E Tomline	163	80	50	3457
Rigsby with Ailsby	..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	99	—	—	961
Rippingale	R	Sir G Heathcote	.. .. ..	658	895	—	4974
Riseholme	..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	62	—	—	1370
Ropsley	R	Duke of Rutland	.. .. ..	489	669	—	3339
Rothwell	R	Lord Yarborough	.. .. ..	240	250	50	1648
Roughton with	R	H Dymoke	.. .. ..	118	401	—	863
Haltham	R			143			1739
Rowston	V	Mr and Mrs Thorold	Mr and Mrs Thorold	156	162	80	2118

* Part of the chancellorship of Lincoln cathedral.

† No church.

Benefice.	Quality	Patron.	Impropriator.	Population 1831.	Average Net Income, not deducting for Curate's salary	Curate's Salary.	Annual value of Real Property assessed, 1815.
Roxby with	V	R E Elwes	R C Elwes	373	£ 389	£83	£5106
Risby	V						
Rucland with	R		.. .. ..	58			470
Farforth and	R	Lord Yarborough	.. .. ..	31	315	80	114
Maidenwell	V		Dean and Chap of Linc	60			
Ruskington, 1st Mediety	R	C J Meyers	.. .. ..	782	193	96	
Ruskington, 2nd Mediety	V	The Crown	C J Meyers	782	102	90	
Saleby	V	Gov of Alford Free Gram School	Gov of Alford Free Gram School	205	227	—	2183
Salmonby	R	W Bowerbank	.. .. ..	90	308	—	1132
Saltfleetby, All Saints'	R	Magdalen Col, Oxford	.. .. ..	180	317	75	
Saltfleetby, St Clement's	R	Earl Brownlow	.. .. ..	110	210	60	6676
Saltfleetby, St Peter's	R	Provost of Oriel College, Oxford	.. .. ..	200	229	51	
Sapperton	R	Sir W E Welby	.. .. ..	62	190	—	802
Sausthorpe	R	F Swan, Sen	.. .. ..	210	216	—	1073
Saxby (Yarborough Wap.)	R	J W Barton	.. .. ..	250	300	—	2682
Saxby (Aslaco Wap.) with	V	Earl of Scarborough	Earl of Scarborough	124	46	60	1238
Firsby	R						916
Saxilby	V	Bishop of Lincoln	Lord Monson	719	167	95	4086
Scamblesby	P C	Preb of the Cath, Lincoln	Lord Yarborough	407	71	—	1541
Scampton	R	Sir G Cayley	.. .. ..	242	82	—	3131
Scarle, North	R	The Crown	.. .. ..	479	252	65	1109
Scartho	..	Jesus Col, Oxford	.. .. ..	147	231	52	1601
Scawby-with-Stirton	V	Sir J Nelthorpe	Sir J Nelthorpe	942	170	120	4678
Scopwick	V	Bishop of Lincoln	Bishop of Lincoln	270	185	—	2192
Scothorn	V	Earl of Scarborough	Earl of Scarborough and R Sudbrook	497	102	49	2702
Scott, Willoughby	..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	24			
Scotter	R	Bishop of Peterborough	.. .. ..	1043	814	—	6218
Scotton with	R	Sir R Frederick	.. .. ..	384	636	80	4527
East Ferry	C			134			
Scrafield	..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	36			650
Scredington	..	Dean and Chap, Lincoln	Dean and Chap, Lincoln	306	80	40	2341
[illegible]	R	[illegible]		204	[illegible]	80	1766

Dalderby	R	H Dymoke	.. .. ..	125	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Searby with	V			44			822
Owenby	V	Dean and Chap, Lincoln	Dean and Chap, Lincoln	252	172	50	2442
Sedgebrooke with	R	The Crown	.. .. ..	252	638	102	2421
East Allington	C			275			
Sempingham, or Semprebingham ..	V	Earl Fortescue	Earl Fortescue	508	131	—	6668
Sibsey	V	The Crown	.. .. ..	1364	315	—	12576
Six Hills	V	G R Heneage	G R Heneage	146	67	—	2263
Skegness	R	Lord Scarborough	.. .. ..	75	103	32	3681
Skellingthorpe	V	Master of Spittal Hospital	Master of Spittal Hospital	275	31	31	4852
Skendleby	V	Ld Willoughby D'Eresby	Ld Willoughby D'Eresby	253	155	55	1982
Skidbrooke	V	J M Phillips	— Ward	365	271	—	3576
Skillington	V	Dean and Chap of Lincoln	Dean and Chap of Lincoln	389	126	53	1821
Skinnand	R	S Nicholls	.. .. ..	19	85	20*	839
Skirbeck	R	Rev W Vollans	.. .. ..	1578	736	160	10629
Sleaford, New	V	Prebendary of the Cath of Lincoln	Prebendary of the Cath of Lincoln	2581	170	50	6769
Snarford	R	Sub-dean of Cath, Lincoln	.. .. ..	61	181	50	974
Snelland	R	Earl Brownlow	.. .. ..	105	227	80	1552
Somerby	R	The Crown	.. .. ..	57	150	—	
Sotby	R	The Crown	.. .. ..	157	193	—	1130
Spalding	P C	Trustees	Trustees	6497	950	—	17079
Spilsby	P C	Ld Willoughby D'Eresby	Ld Willoughby D'Eresby	1384	109	—	4607
Spridlington	R	F Gildart	.. .. ..	250	454	100	1732
Springthorpe	R	The Crown	.. .. ..	194	150	51	811
Stainby with	R	Earl of Harborough	.. .. ..	186	466	—	1763
Gunby	R			152			1157
Stainfield	P C	T T Drake	T T Drake	150	71	—	2745
Stainton-le-Hole	R	J Angerstein	.. .. ..	118	99	—	1750
Stainton (by Langworth)	V	Earl of Scarborough	Earl of Scarborough and E Manvers	238	183	82	3434
Stallingborough	V	Bishop of Lincoln	Bishop of Lincoln	360	127	—	5630
Stamford, All Saints' with	V	Marquess of Exeter	.. .. ..	1200	431	94	3559
St Peter's	R						
St George's with	R	Ditto	.. .. ..	1410	124	—	2073
St Paul's							
St John's with	R	Ditto, two turns, one turn Mayor and Corporation	.. .. ..	1109	167	50	1340
St Clement's							

* Church in ruins.

Benefice.	Curate's Salary.	Patron.	Impropriator.	Population 1831.	Average Net Income, not deducting for Curate's salary	Quality.	Annual value of Real Property assessed, 1815
Stamford, St Mary's	R	Marquess of Exeter	.. .. ..	365	£ 87	£—	£ 1140
St Michael's with .. .. St Andrew's and St Stephen's	R	Ditto	.. .. ..	1200	136	—	2587
Stanigott	R	M Alington	.. .. ..	89	222	50	904
Stapleford	V	Lord Middleton	Lord Middleton	194	68	50	2371
Steeping, Little	R	Ld Willoughby D'Eresby	.. .. ..	350	181	61	1063
Stewton	R	T Heneage	.. .. ..	61	131	—	1228
Stickford	V	Bishop of Lincoln	Bishop of Lincoln	425	133	70	1633
Stickney	R	T Coltman	.. .. ..	807	356	122	3537
Stixwold	V	C Turnor	C Turnor	230	70	50	2874
Stoke, North and South	R	Prebendary of the Cath of Salisbury	.. .. ..	217	685		
Stow	P C	Prebs of Collingham and Stow, and Cath of Lincoln alternately	.. .. ..	808	102	—	6917
Stroxton	R	Sir W Welby	.. .. ..	75	250	—	1529
Strubby	V	Dean and Chap of Linc	Dean and Chap of Linc	280	150	—	1816
Stubton	R	Sir R Heron	.. .. ..	182	295	—	1732
Sturton, Great	V	The Crown	Rev J Loft	138	116	—	1378
Sudbrooke	R	Bishop of Lincoln	.. .. ..	84	155	50	3257
Surfleet	P C	J and T Pickworth	J and T Pickworth	871	65	—	5048
Sutterby	R	The Crown	.. .. ..	28	125	50	500
Sutterton	V	Ditto	Land in lieu of great tithes	750	885	130	7908
Sutton, Long (with chapel of ease) ..	V	J L Bennett	J L Bennett	4214	600	220	28938
Sutton in the Marsh	V	Preb of Cath, Lincoln	Preb of Cath, Lincoln	193	68	—	2013
Swaby	R	Magdalen Coll, Oxford	.. .. ..	396	330	100	1257
Swallow	R	Lord Yarborough	.. .. ..	118	408	—	1520
Swarby	V	Sir T Whichcote	Sir T Whichcote	142	60	50	1238
Swayfield	R	The Crown	.. .. ..	260	391	51	1314
Swaton with	V	Mrs Knapp	Mrs Knapp	311	514	—	5870
Spanby	R			72			1211
Swinderby	V	W C Kendall	— Bingham	449	148	—	1881
Swineshead	V	Trinity Coll, Cambridge	Trinity Coll, Cambridge	1828	210		11796

Tallington	V	Sir J Thorold	Sir J Thorold	203	83	—	1273
Tathwell	V	Earl of Lindsey	Earl of Lindsey	220	200	—	2774
Tattershall	Don	C Chaplin	.. .. ..	338	227	60	1845
Tealby	V	Earl Fortescue	Earl Fortescue	590	110	—	3622
Tetford	R	G Tennyson	G. Tennyson	974	120	90	3451
Tetney	V	Miss Harrison	.. .. ..	690	373	120	1904
Theddlethorpe, All Saints'	V	Bishop of Lincoln	Bishop of Lincoln	647	250	100	6154
Theddlethorpe, St Helen's, with .. Mablethorpe, St Peter's ..	R	J Alcock	J Alcock	266	98	53	2394
Thimbleby	R	Ld Willoughby D'Eresby	.. .. ..	300	498	83	
Thoresby, North	R	T Hotchkin	.. .. ..	309	441	70	3020
Thoresby, South	R	H Bassett	.. .. ..	544	273	77	1769
Thoresway	R	Chanc of diocese of Lanc	.. .. ..	142	214	60	1507
Thorganby	R	The Crown	.. .. ..	158	493	—	2025
Thornton	V	Lord Yarborough	.. .. ..	108	47	—	1131
Thornton, Curtis	V	Dean & Chap of Lincoln	Dean & Chap of Lincoln	97	160	—	2058
Thornton-le-Fen	P C	C Winn	C Winn	362	123	75	5223
Thornton-le-Moor	R	Trustees	.. .. ..	350	84	—	2669
Thorpe-on-the-Hill	R	Bishop of Ely	.. .. ..	99	319	80	1568
Thorpe, St Peter	V	Dean and Chap of Lincoln	.. .. ..	273	247	51	1979
Threckingham	V	W Hopkinson	W Hopkinson	498	313	51	3690
Thurlby	V	Sir G Heathcote	Sir G Heathcote	191	144	60	2462
Thurlby with Northope	P C	Eton College	Eton College	632	252	—	5251
Timberland	V	Preb of the Cath of Linc	Preb of the Cath of Linc	145	55	—	2092
Toft (next Newton)	R	Sir T Whichcote	Sir T Whichcote	1278	216	80	8653
Torksey	P C	The Crown	.. .. ..	74	111	50	2624
Torrington, East, with	R	Sir A Hume	Sir A Hume	404	42	—	7051
Wragby	V	C Turnor	.. .. ..	75	327	—	1573
Torrington, West	V		C Turnor	630			2583
Tothill	R	Sir R Ainslie	Sir R Ainslie	64	80	50	1955
		Ld Willoughby De Broke	.. .. ..	67	173	50	1071
Toynton, All Saints'	P C	Ditto	Ld Willoughby D'Eresby	475	243	120 for this and Toynton St Peters	2642
Toynton, High	P C	Bishop of Carlisle	Bishop of Carlisle	164	53	40	1036
Toynton, Low	R	Ld Willoughby D'Eresby	.. .. ..	108	332	—	2508
Toynton, St Peter's	R	Ditto	.. .. ..	672	199	—	2855
Trusthorpe	R	H Rycroft	.. .. ..	286	212	61	2119

Benefice.	Quality.	Patron.	Impropriator.	Population 1831.	Average Net Income, not deducting for Curate's salary	Curate's Salary.	Annual value of Real Property assessed, 1815.
Tydd, St Mary	R	The Crown	.. .. ..	960	1108	148	7920
Uffington	R	Earl of Lindsey	.. .. ..	481	..	837	6025
Ulceby	V	The Crown	W D Field and others	694	146	52	1983
Ulceby with Fordington	R	J Robinson	.. .. ..	218	519	51	822
Upton	V	Sir W Ingleby, Bart	Great tithes com for land	460	131	—	3161
Usselby	P C	G Tennyson	G Tennyson	77	44	39	426
Utterby	V	Rev J Staunton & others in trust	Rev J Staunton & others in trust	198	111	50	1374
Waddington	R	Lincoln College, Oxford	.. .. ..	768	566	50	
Wadingham with	R	The Crown	.. .. ..	523	955	107	3664
Snitterby	C			182			1498
Wadingworth	R	Ditto	.. .. ..	63	150	45	991
Wainfleet, All Saints'	R	Ditto	.. .. ..	1135	322	—	4737
Wainfleet, St Mary	P C	Govs of Beth Hosp, Lond	Govs of Beth Hosp, Lond	660	201	101	4670
Waith	P C	— Hague	— Hague	31	86	50	825
Walcot	V	Sir G Heathcote	Sir G Heathcote	183	159	50	2169
Walesby	R	J Angerstein	.. .. ..	247	441	83	2479
Waltham	R	Coll Church of Southwell	.. .. ..	545	331	96	2677
Washingborough	R	Sir W Ingleby, Bart	.. .. ..	1124	1554	122	4431
Welbourn	R	Ctess of Buckinghamshire	.. .. ..	489	493	—	4028
Welby	R	Preb of Salisbury Cath	.. .. ..	399	350	80	2310
Well and Derthorpe with	R	T B Dashwood	.. .. ..	76	372	—	1799
Claxby	V			97			839
Wellingore	V	Dean and Chap of Linc	Dean and Chap of Linc	752	206	92	4577
Welton	V	Prebs of Welton, Beckhall, and Brinkhall, in Cath of Lincoln	Ditto	516	150	60	3157
Welton-in-the-Marsh	P C	P and M A Massingberd	P and M A Massingberd	363	122	—	2458
Welton-le-Wold	R	The Crown	.. .. ..	241	448	—	2373
Westborough, 1st Mediety, with ..	R	R Hull	.. .. ..	215			
Doddington	V			230	76	—	2218
Westborough, 2nd Mediety	R	Ditto	.. .. ..	..	477		
Weston	V	The Crown	Sir J Trollope	567	100	60	4079
Whaplode	V	Ditto	Trustees Uppingham Sch	1998	309	100	9312

Wickenby	R	C Neville	.. .. ..	167	312	60	2000
Wigtoft with	V	Bishop of Lincoln	Bishop of Lincoln	697	412	—	4699
Quadring	V			858			5754
Wilksby	R	— Dymoke	.. .. ..	85	120	55	541
Wilesford	R	C Brackenbury	.. .. ..	393	500	115	2473
Willingham, Cherry	V	Messrs Cock, Gordon, and Ellis	Messrs Cock, Gordon, and Ellis	99	95	—	1719
Willingham by Stow..	R	Rev J Peel	.. .. ..	432	352	—	2178
Willingham, North	V	A Boucherett	A Boucherett	223	69	—	2205
Willingham, South	R	G R Heneage	.. .. ..	212	389	50	2119
Willoughby, near Alford	R	Ld Willoughby D'Eresby	.. .. ..	560	1060	—	4893
Willoughby, Scott	R	Earl Brownlow	.. .. ..	15	125	25	
Willoughby, Silk	R	Lord Huntingtower	.. .. ..	193	591	100	2400
Willoughton	V	King's College Cambridge and Earl of Scarborough, alternately	Earl of Scarborough	477	192	44	3313
Winceby	R	The Crown	.. .. ..	65	276	—	650
Winterton	V	Ditto	N Grabwin	1295	69	—	5942
Winteringham	R	Earl of Scarborough	.. .. ..	726	657	90	7166
Wispington	V	C Turnor	C Turnor	105	190	—	1381
Witham-on-the-Hill	V	General Johnson	General Johnson	530	107	—	3631
Witham, North	R	Viscount Downe	.. .. ..	200	300	40	1722
Witham, South	R	Lord Huntingtower	.. .. ..	410	120	—	1429
Withcall	R	The Crown	.. .. ..	60	516	50	1092
Woodhall	V	Bishop of Lincoln	Bishop of Lincoln	196	70	—	1345
Woolstrop	R	Duke of Rutland	.. .. ..	650	191	—	2806
Wooton	V	J Giffard	Lord Yarborough	459	203	—	2309
Worlaby	V	J Webb	J Webb	309	278	54	4665
Wrangle	V	T B Wright	J Linton and J Roper	1030	868	—	11395
Wrawby with	V	Clare Hall, Cambridge	Clare Hall, Cambridge	2481	220	—	6576
Brigg	C						
Wroot	R	The Crown	.. .. ..	289	260	—	2269
Wyberton	R	M Sheath	.. .. ..	530	597	—	6540
Wyham with Cadeby..	R	J F Heneage	.. .. ..	94	195	80	785
Whykham by Spalding	Don C	Govs of Spalding Free Grammar School	.. .. ..		33*	—	450
Wyvell, with Hungarton	R	Bishop of London	.. .. :	390	35†	—	
Yarburgh	R	N E Yarburgh	.. .. ..	175	226	51	1257

* Church in ruins. † No Church.

THE LIFE OF WESLEY.

John Wesley, the founder of Methodism, was born at Epworth, June 17, 1703. He was the son of a clergyman celebrated for his high church principles, and recorded as author of the address delivered by Sacheverel before the House of Peers. Brought up under the immediate eye of his parents, the subject of our memoir was, from his childhood, remarkable for devotion. His earlier education was received at the Charter House. From thence he was subsequently removed to Christ Church College, Oxford, and was elected, in 1724, Fellow of Lincoln College. The degree of M. A. was conferred upon him in 1726. During the time of his residence at Oxford he bore the reputation of sound scholarship and considerable poetical genius. It was probably at this period that he wrote the elementary grammars of various languages, still extant in his works, and the treatise on dialectics.

Although a rigid disciplinarian, and strictly observant of the duties both of morality and religion, he does not then appear to have entertained those views on the subjects of theology, for the maintenance of which he became afterwards distinguished. The perusal, about the year 1729, of some books of devotion, and especially of Law's Serious Call, is believed to have first effected a change in his religious sentiments. A connexion subsequently formed with individuals of the same university, of taste and habit congenial with his own, tended to deepen the impression. He became more rigid in his morality, more attentive to the inward state of his feelings, and more exclusive in his rejection, not only of the pleasures and vanities of the world, but of such studies and pursuits as were not in some measure connected with the subject of religion. The society of which he was a leading member, amounting in number to about fifteen, becoming remarkable for an observance of the fasts of the primitive church, and of weekly sacrament, received the appellation of Methodist. The term was not new, having been applied to a set of physicians in the decline of the Roman empire, and to certain distinctions of polemical writers in the Catholic church. The ridicule of the college wits, and the more serious charges of fanaticism urged against so novel an association by some of the seniors of the university, had but little effect on the resolute character of Wesley. They were but an apt preparation for the scenes and struggles in which his life was to be spent.

The ordination of Mr. Wesley took place in 1725. He was afterwards engaged, during two years, as curate for his father, at Wroote. It was the desire of his relatives that he should make application for the reversion of the living of Epworth, on the event of his father's death. This, however, he declined, from an alleged preference to the pursuits and friendships he had contracted at Oxford; perhaps still more from a presentiment, not unusual to the early aspirations of piety or ambition, of the great work he was destined to accomplish.

In 1735, the year of his father's death, Mr. Wesley, accompanied by

his brother Charles, embarked for America. His missionary exertions, though not marked by success, introduced him to the acquaintance of a band of Moravians engaged in the same cause. His intercourse with that singular and enthusiastic people was not perhaps without its influence on his own views and sentiments. The necessity of instantaneous conversion became a fixed article of his creed. This peculiar change he experienced on his return to England, in 1738. Yet his calm temperament and logical habits of thinking, appear, at intervals, to have weakened those feelings of confidence, and assurances of heavenly regard and interposition, with which the fervour of religious enthusiasm is so often connected. It was not until after having completed his visit to the Moravian settlement at Herrnhut, that he became perfectly at rest respecting his religious state.

On his second return to England, associating himself with the celebrated and eloquent Whitfield, Mr. Wesley commenced his career as a field preacher. The difficulties and successes he met with, are too well known to need enumerating here. The apparent novelty of his doctrines, and the earnestness with which they were promulgated, could not fail of securing attention; and attention, when once secured, was followed by respect where it did not produce conviction. His peculiarly calm demeanour, together with that universal mastery which educated minds exercise over uneducated ones, and strong minds over weak ones, insured him a control over the bad passions of a mob, the want of which has not unfrequently subjected others in similar circumstances, to the attacks of insult or personal violence. His charity, which was little inferior to that of Howard, was well calculated to secure his hold on the respect and affections of his followers. Man, though a credulous, is, at the same time, a suspicious animal, and does not willingly submit to a guidance in matters of faith, where a too large allowance of temporal good things is expected in return. Such was not the character of Wesley: he was not angling after the gains of interested hypocrisy. Men were willing to follow the standard of one whose boundless generosity rendered it manifest that he was not looking for a reward in this world.

The erection of the first methodist chapel took place in Bristol, in 1739. Previous to this event, the progress of Methodism had met with some interruption from the secession of the Moravians and of the Calvinistic followers of Whitfield. Its subsequent advance was free from such drawbacks. Lay preaching was immediately adopted, the conference of ministers appointed, and the features characteristic of Methodism, the agapae or love-feasts, the class and band meetings, &c., established. Chapels were shortly afterwards built in various other of the large towns of the kingdom, and those regulations framed for the universal government of the societies, which have been called the constitution of Methodism.

Though long the eulogist of a single life, Mr. Wesley thought it expedient, about the year 1759, to form a matrimonial connexion with a Mrs. Vixelle, a widow of property. The affair did not augment his domestic happiness, owing to the unfortunate disposition of the lady. Mr. Southey has humorously observed of her, that "for her abominable temper and outrageous jealousy, she deserved to be classed in a triad with Xantippe and the wife of Job, as the three bad wives." After twenty years of matrimonial disquietude, a separation took place. The death of this worthy successor of the tormentors of Job and Socrates, occurred in 1781.

It was Wesley's custom, after the spread of his societies, to travel, every two years, through England and Ireland, for the purpose of inspecting their condition, and perhaps of confirming his own authority. The love of power is by some alleged to have been his greatest failing. That he was influenced by this passion, is perhaps not to be disputed; but it is equally certain, that without extensive power he never would have effected the great moral regeneration which he assuredly did effect and perpetuate among the most neglected orders of mankind. It is the abuse, and not the love of power, which affects an individual's reputation. The character of Wesley cannot therefore suffer, unless it be shown that his authority was extended into tyranny, or perverted to undue purposes.

Wesley's habits of life were the most methodical and laborious. Through the exercise of temperance and of continued travel, he retained, at a period beyond the limit of natural life, the freshness and vigour of his manhood. In his eighty-fifth year he has described himself as feeling no such thing as weariness or decay, and little impaired by "the rush of numerous years." When his powers fell, they appear to have fallen rapidly. How differently, when, under the added decrepitudes of two more years, has he described his condition! "I am now an old man, decayed from head to foot; my eyes are dim, my right hand shakes much, my mouth is hot and dry every morning; I have a lingering fever on me almost every day," &c. The hand in which this portion of his journal was written, is scarcely legible. The writer lived but a year afterwards. Wesley's death took place on Feb. 17th, 1791.

The private character of Mr. Wesley was unobtrusive and amiable; alike free from the pride of scholarship and the haughtiness of sectarianism. His writings are distinguished for an elegant simplicity of style and practical turn of thought and argument. His chief faults appear to have been a too easy credulity to the relations of superstition, and a fixedness of opinion, amounting almost to obstinacy, in the support of old prejudices. He was hence a believer in ghosts, and a rejecter of the philosophy of Newton.

It is difficult, in the present day, to consider the merits of Wesley abstracted from all opinion as to the constitution he founded, or the doctrines he espoused. We remember him as the great defender of Arminianism, and the introducer of a novel system of church government, and forget that there are now 500,000 human beings who are much the happier, and somewhat the wiser, that he ever existed. Perhaps, when Calvinist and Arminian shall consent to shake hands together, John Wesley may be remembered by the side of his contemporary, Howard, as a great philanthropist.

FAIRS AND MARKET DAYS.

*** *The words in italic signify the Market Days.*

Alford, Whit Tuesday; November 8; *Tuesday*
Barrow-upon-Humber, October 11
Barton, Trinity Thursday; *Monday*
Belton, September 25
Bolingbroke, New and Old, July 10; Market held at New Bolingbroke, *Saturday*
Boston, May 4 for sheep, 5 for beasts; August 5 for fat cattle; November 18, 19, 20, horse mart; December 11, beast mart; *Wed.* and *Sat.*
Bourn, April 7; May 7; October 29; *Saturday*
Brigg, August 5; *Thursday*
Burgh, May 12; October 2; *Thursday*
Burton Stather, first Monday in May and first Monday after New Martinmas Day
Burwell, Old Michaelmas Day
Caistor, Saturday before Palm Sunday; Whit Saturday; Saturday after October 11; *Saturday*
Corby, August 26; Monday before October 11; *Thursday*
Caythorpe, Good Friday
Crowland, June 28; September 4; *Thursday*
Crowle, last Monday in May; November 22; *Monday*
Donington, May 26; August 17; September 4; October 17; *Saturday*
Epworth, first Thursday after May 1; Thursday after Sept. 29, *Thursday*
Folkingham, Ash Wednesday; Palm Monday; May 12; June 19; July 3, 4; Thursday after Old Michaelmas; November 10, 22; *Thursday*
Gainsborough, Easter Monday; October 20; *Tuesday*
Grantham, 5th Monday in Lent; Easter Eve; Holy Thursday; July 10; October 26; December 17; *Saturday*
Grimsby, June 6; *Friday*
Haxey, July 5
Heckington, Thursday before Lincoln April sheep Fair; October 10
Holbeach, May 17; September 17; October 11; *Thursday*
Horncastle, June 22; August 21; October 29; *Saturday*
Kirton (Lindsey), July 18; December 11; *Saturday*
Lincoln, the last whole week in April for cattle, horses, sheep, &c.; July 5; first Wednesday after 12th September, 3 days; Nov. 28; *Friday*
Louth, third Monday after Easter Monday; August 5; Old Martinmas Day; *Wednesday* and *Saturday*
Long-Sutton, May 13, 14; Friday after September 25; *Friday*
Ludford, August 13; November 30
Market-Deeping, Tuesday before February 13; Monday before Midlent; Midlent Monday; Monday before May 12; June 6; last Wednesday in July; August 5; October 11; November 8; *Wednesday*
Market-Rasen, September 25; *Tuesday*
Messingham, Trinity Monday
Navenby, August 18; October 17
Partney, August 1, 25; September 18, 19; October 18, 19
Saltfleet, October 3
Scotter, July 10
Sleaford, Plough Monday Easter Monday; Whit Monday; August 12; October 20; *Monday*

Spalding, April 27; June 30; August 28; September 25; Dec. 6; *Tues.*
Spittal, November 22
Spilsby, Monday before Whit Monday and Monday after; (second Monday after if in May); first Monday after 12th July; *Monday*
Stamford, Candlemas fair, February 9; horse fair, Monday before Midlent; town fair, Midlent Monday; May fair, May 9; Corpus Christi fair, June 6; St. James' fair, August 5; St. Simon and St. Jude fair, for horses and sheep, November 8, for beasts, November 9.—Cattle markets, January 1; September 2; October 7; and December 2. Fat Stock markets are held every succeeding fortnight; *Monday* and *Friday*
Stockwith, September 4
Stow, October 11
Stow-Green, July 3, 4
Swaton, October 11
Swineshead, October 2 (cheese fair); *Thursday*
Swinstead, Monday after October 11
Tattershall, May 15; September 25. Fat stock market, first Thursday in October, and following weeks during the season; *Thursday*
Tetford, Monday after Easter Monday; December 6
Tetney, first Monday in old July
Torksey, Whit Monday
Wainfleet, third Saturday in May; Oct. 24; *Thursday*
Winteringham, July 14
Winterton, July 5
Wragby, Holy Thursday; September 29; *Thursday.*

TABLE OF DISTANCES FROM TOWN TO TOWN IN THE COUNTY OF LINCOLN.*

The names of the respective towns are on the top and side, and the square where both meet gives the distance.

																							Distance from London.
Alford	Alford																						140
Barton	43	Barton																					168
Boston	24	67	Boston																				116
Bourn	40	70	20	Bourn																			97
Brigg	37	10	56	58	Brigg																		156
Caistor	28	15	45	59	9	Caistor																	156
Crowland	46	72	26	12	65	40	Crowland																93
Falkingham	33	61	17	9	50	36	50	Falkingham															104
Gainsborough	44	29	45	53	18	50	28	45	Gainsborough														149
Grantham	48	58	27	15	47	44	47	13	38	Grantham													110
Grimsby	25	22	44	57	21	32	12	58	31	54	Grimsby												165
Holbeach	35	69	14	16	60	31	57	22	60	35	56	Holbeach											109
Horncastle	12	40	22	39	31	18	26	30	32	31	25	36	Horncastle										139
Lincoln	34	36	36	36	24	39	23	27	18	24	35	47	21	Lincoln									133
Louth	14	33	32	47	28	17	18	39	44	42	16	44	14	28	Louth								148
Market Deeping	51	77	28	7	65	47	66	16	62	24	72	20	46	43	55	Market Deeping							90
Market Rasen	26	25	43	51	14	33	8	42	21	39	19	55	18	15	16	58	Market Rasen						148
Sleaford	36	52	18	18	41	35	40	9	35	14	45	25	22	18	30	26	35	Sleaford					115
Spalding	38	72	16	10	61	33	56	14	56	27	58	8	32	41	46	11	57	20	Spalding				101
Spilsby	7	48	16	36	42	4	31	30	48	36	35	29	10	31	18	45	30	24	32	Spilsby			133
Stamford	54	76	36	10	65	49	69	19	59	21	70	28	48	43	60	7	60	27	20	47	Stamford		89
Wainfleet	15	57	17	35	51	4	42	32	57	42	39	27	24	40	24	43	39	30	31	9	45	Wainfleet	133
Wragby	26	35	34	46	26	28	17	36	28	34	29	46	10	10	16	52	8	27	29	20	54	29	Wragby 143

* To obtain correctness in a table of this kind is out of the question, but it will be found, it is hoped, sufficient for ordinary purposes.

AUG 16 1902

ERRATA.

Page 2 line 6, *for* 1736 *read* 1786.
4 3, *for* arising *read* rising.
4 3, *for* to *read* two.
10 41 and 4C, *for* Genii *read* Genius.
11, bottom of wood-cut, *for* St. Mary's Church, Barton *read* St. Peter's Church, Burton.
13 line 19, *for* silent *read* severe.
14 43, *for* Dec. 20 *read* Oct. 20.
30 37, *for* Nottinghamshire bank *read* Lincolnshire bank.
47 32, *for* a mile *read* two miles.
48 18, *for* Inigo Jones *read* P. Mequignon.
50 29, *for* Baptist in Liquor Pond Street, Particular Baptist in High Street *read* Baptist in High Street, Particular Baptist in Liquor Pond Street.

LB 0 '07

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS